A

GEOGRAPHY OF CORNWALL.

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OF

CORNWALL,

Historical, Ecclesiastical, Civil, Natural, and Parochial,

BY

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PREFACE.

THE GEOGRAPHY OF CORNWALL has been compiled in the hope of supplying to the children of Cornwall some knowledge of the history and character of their own county.

The elements of the book have been drawn from all available sources of information: by the kind permission of the Rev. J. Wallis, Vicar of Bodmin, a free use has been made of the Cornwall Register.

The writer begs to disclaim all idea of being considered to have composed a History of Cornwall: his only merit, if any, is that of having arranged for use the materials which came into his hands. He is compelled to express his convictions that many statements in the book are inaccurately made; and, from the nature of the subject, it is almost impossible that such should not be, the difficulty of

collecting facts in correct detail being extremely great. He trusts, however, that all who take interest in the Geography of Cornwall, will kindly convey to him the means of correcting any error they may detect: and, further, he asks as a favour the communication, from any quarter, of facts of interest, in reference either to the general or local history of the county.

J. J. D.

Probus School,
February, 1854.

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HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY OF CORNWALL.

Part I.

HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY OF CORNWALL.

I.—CORNWALL.

The word *Cornwall* is of most uncertain origin. It may be derived from the British "*Kern*," a horn, and "*Wealon*," the name which the Saxons gave to the Britons,—or from the Latin *Cornu-Gallia*, because the county projects like a horn against the coasts of France. An old legend says that Corinæus, cousin of King Brute, wrestled with the giant Gogmagog on the Hoe at Plymouth, and threw him over the cliff into the sea, and for a reward received the country to which he gave his name. The ancient inhabitants were called Kernyw.

When the Romans came into Britain, Cornwall was inhabited by the Danmonii, whose territory extended into Devon and Somerset, and was called Danmonium. The later Romans called the people Cornabii, and Cornubii, and the country Cornubia.

The old Saxon writers called Cornwall West Wales.

II.—CORNWALL AND THE BRITONS.

As the island of Great Britain was probably at one time connected with the continent, its early inhabitants must have

been of the same family as the natives of Gaul. When Cæsar invaded Britain, they were Celtic in their customs and superstitions, and had Druids for the ministers of their religion.

The Circles, Tolmêns, Cromlechs, and Logans, with which Cornwall abounds, were probably constructed by the Druids; and seem to prove that the chief seat of their worship was fixed in this part of the island; for in no other county, with the exception of Wiltshire, (in which lie the two remarkable temples of Stonehenge and Abury,) are any similar remains to be found. The Druids had no covered temples: they adored on the heights of mountains, under the open vault of heaven, and in groves: they offered sacrifices of beasts, and on great occasions, of men; and greatly reverenced the misletoe and oak. They professed to reveal future events; and by their learning, science, and the use of magical arts, exercised a sovereign control over the bodies and minds of men. The Hurlers, Cheesewring, (if this be not of natural formation,) Trethevy Stone, and all raised masses of rude unsculptured rock, are probably the erection of the Celtic race. Rock-basons, or holes scooped out in the solid rock, of various sizes, from five feet in diameter to one foot and less, are common on many of the tors in the county; and are supposed by some to have been made by the Druids for receiving the blood of the victims, or for catching the pure water of heaven for lustrations; but there is no doubt that they are the secret work of nature, carried on silently through thousands of years; they are formed by water long standing on the same spot and decomposing the stone. Some are circular; others oval; others of no regular form, with lips and without. It was superstitiously said that the water contained in them ebbed and flowed with the tides.

All history of Britain before the Roman conquest is full of fable. It is recorded that Corinæus, who slew Gogmagog, was succeeded by his son Madan, and he by Duke Henuinus, who married Gonerille, one of the daughters of King Lear;

but Henuinus conspiring to dethrone his father-in-law, Cordelia, the youngest daughter of Lear, whom he had disinherited, brought an army from Gaul to her father's support, and defeated the usurper.

Belinus, brother of Brennus the Gaul, a terror of the Romans, was King of Cornwall, Wales, and Lœgria.

Iron rings, dug up in different spots, were probably British money.

There was a great public road running through Danmonium, called by the Saxons *The Foss-Way*, which is thought to have been made before the Roman invasion.

It is impossible to say whether the early Britons worked the mines before the Phœnicians came. Pliny relates that they fetched tin in wicker-boats, stitched about with leather, which are the coracles still used in Wales. Their princes wore collars and bracelets of gold, which they had obtained from the Phœnicians in exchange for tin.

There are remains of British Church Architecture in the old church at Perranzabuloe, in the chapel on the island at Tintagel, and in some small chapels on the Cornish north coast.

III.—CORNWALL AND THE PHŒNICIANS.

A colony of Phœnicians from Tyre settled on the northern shores of Africa, and founded Carthage. Many years afterwards a body of Carthaginians sailed through the Straits, and built the town of Gades or Cadiz, on the southern coast of Spain. Thence pushing northwards these brave sailors explored the coasts of Portugal, France, and Britain; and in this last country found abundance of that rare and valuable commodity, tin; which, in small quantities, they had before discovered in Spain. They called the country *Bratanac*, or the land of tin; and from its coasts and islands carried on

an immense traffic in metals and skins for ages before the Christian era, returning through the Straits to Narbonne, the great seat of their commerce. It is likely the Phœnicians made permanent settlements in Cornwall, and that from them many of the inhabitants of the western part of the county are descended. The course of their voyages, and the position of the Tin Islands, were jealously kept secret from other nations; and when watched and closely followed by Greek and Roman vessels, the Phœnician traders would rather run their vessels ashore than risk a discovery by pursuing their course. Herodotus, when at Tyre, heard of the Tin Islands, but vainly endeavoured to get from the merchants any account of the sea in which they lay.

Hamilcar, a Carthaginian, made a voyage along these shores, and relates that his vessel was much impeded by fields of sea-weed.

Tin was the chief article used in fixing the colour of the famous purple dye of Tyre.

IV.—CORNWALL AND THE GREEKS.

About 200 years before Christ, a party of Greeks, who had emigrated from Phocis, and founded the town of Marseilles in the south of Gaul, stimulated by the success of the Phœnicians, sent out an expedition into the Atlantic; and under one of their captains, Pythias, made the long-desired discovery of the land of tin, and eagerly pursued the lucrative traffic. They called Cornwall and its islands the *Cassiterides* (Κασσιτερος, *tin*); and a map of the southern coast of Britain, drawn by one of their geographers, is still extant, on which the headlands of Cornwall and Devon are easily identified.

The Greeks also in their turn endeavoured to conceal from the Romans the knowledge of the British Isles; and a party of their sailors, when questioned by Scipio, pretended entire ignorance of their situation or extent.

The tin was exported from an island called Ictis, being brought thither in waggons at ebb tide. Some suppose Ictis to have been a port in Scilly, or Lyoness, now submerged: others the Black Rock at the mouth of Falmouth harbour: others St. Michael's Mount: others St. Nicholas', or Drake's Island, in Plymouth Sound: and others Vectis, or the Isle of Wight.

Some few Greek or Phœnician coins have been found in Cornwall. Polybius, the Greek historian, expressed an intention of writing upon the Cassiterides, or Œstrymnian Isles, and the manner of preparing tin.

V.—CORNWALL AND THE ROMANS.

About the close of the first Punic war, Publius Lucius Crassus arrived in Britain, and ascertained that hence tin was brought; and eventually, on the destruction of Carthage and the decay of the Greek States, the Romans monopolized the trade with Britain, and became well acquainted with its shores, long before the days of Cæsar. Diodorus speaks highly of the hospitable and courteous character of the Britons of Bolerium (Lyoness, Scilly, or perhaps Penwith), and describes the washing and melting of tin, "which," he says, "they cast into ingots in the shape of cubes or dice, and carry to the island Ictis, whence it is conveyed by merchants to Gaul, and thence carried overland on horses, in about 30 days, to Marseilles, at the mouth of the Rhone."

About 54 B. C. Julius Cæsar invaded Britain, to punish

the Britons for assisting the Veneti (people of Brittany) against him; he conquered only the eastern parts of the island. Claudius visited Britain in A. D. 43; his generals reduced to a Roman province the middle and southern parts, and Agricola, under Vespasian and Titus, the northern. Cornwall was included in the division *Britannia Prima*; and, it seems, was allowed to retain its liberties and native rulers so long as it remained in quiet and paid the yearly tribute.

The Romans must themselves have worked the mines, as many Roman coins have been found in the old tin works of Wendron, Illogan, and Camborne, and on the sides of Carnbrea. Large heaps of copper and lead money have been dug up, buried in urns or under great stones; and some few gold and silver coins of Trajan, Nero, and other emperors have been met with, and leather coins in good preservation.

In barrows and cairns Roman pottery has been found in many places; some urns are made of fine clay, like china; others of coarse earth; they contain ashes of burnt bones, brass coins, and pieces of swords. Urns of tin, and *paterœ* of tin and stone, have been found.

There appear to have been two Roman roads through Cornwall, both of which can still be partially traced. One, a continuation of the famous Watling Street, came down by Exeter, entered Cornwall at Saltash, passed through Liskeard and Lostwithiel, with branches to Looe and Fowey, to St. Austle, Truro, Falmouth, and the west: the other, through Stratton, Camelford, Bodmin, Redruth, and St. Ives, to the Land's End. The district of Danmonium included the three Roman stations of Isca (Exeter), Moridunum, and Cenium (Tregoney).

In the year 231, the Britons rising in arms made Asclepiodotus, Duke of Cornwall, their leader, and slew the deputy of the emperor Diocletian. In 329, Conan Merodach, whom Constantine the Great had appointed governor of Britain, was made Duke of Cornwall *(dux Cornubiæ)*. A King of Cornwall, returning from a feast, was killed by the

son of Meroveus, king of France. Moigne, brother of Aurelius and Uter Pendragon, was governor of Cornwall under the emperor Honorius.

VI.—CORNWALL AND THE ARMORICANS.

Between the fourth and fifth centuries, a large body of Britons from Wales and Cornwall, under the guidance of Maximianus, a Roman, either in flight from an enemy, or in lust of conquest, passed over to the opposite coast of France, and settled in the province of Armorica. Henceforwards, through a thousand years, and until the French Revolution, Armorica bore the name of Brittany, Bretagne, or Little Britain; the people were called Bretons. A part of the country was called Danmonium, and many places in that province of France in their names,—and many families in their names and stoutness of heart,—still retain the memorial of their Cornish original. The people of Cornwall and Brittany were bound together in closest ties of friendship, and assisted each other against their enemies. Riothamus, a British king, led an army of twelve thousand Britons and Armoricans, to aid the Romans in repelling an incursion of the Visigoths; and the Armoricans in later years fought side by side as brothers with the Cornish against the Saxons. They spoke the same language, and used (and to this day use) the same customs.

VII.—CORNWALL AND THE SAXONS.

The Roman troops were withdrawn from Britain in A. D. 426, and the Picts and Scots made havoc of the defenceless

Britons. The British youth, trained in the Roman army, at first drove them back; but, overpowered by numbers, were compelled to ask help from the Romans, who more than once sent troops to their aid. Afterwards they applied to the Saxons, a people about the mouth of the Elbe, and these fierce allies speedily cowed the northern invaders. Vortigern, a native of Cornwall, was king of Britain at this time.

But, coveting their fair land, the Saxons began to harass and plunder the Britons; and though valiantly opposed and often defeated by Vortimer, the son of Vortigern, they called over other tribes of their country, Jutes and Angles, and effected a settlement in the county of Kent; and Vortimer, being taken prisoner, was compelled to yield to them the counties of Essex and Middlesex for his ransom. Ambrosius Aurelius, a British prince of Roman descent, gained a great victory over the Saxons, with a body of troops brought from Armorica; and his successor, Uter Pendragon, long warred with them with changing fortune. About A. D. 500, Prince Arthur was born at Tintagel Castle: his mother was a Cornish princess, and he a noble and religious prince. He conquered the Saxons in twelve pitched battles; confined them within their own county of Kent; made them pay tribute; and reigned as king over Wales, Wilts, Somerset, Dorset, Devon, and Cornwall. He is said to have slain eight hundred Saxons with his own hand. The Romans having sent an army into Britain, to enforce the payment of arrears of tribute due to them, Arthur met them, routed them, and made them slaves. He was slain at last in single fight with his rebellious nephew Mordred, who had joined the Saxons, in the battle of Worthyvale near Camelford; and was buried at Glastonbury.

Constantine succeeded Arthur, and him Gerennius. Cadvan was succeeded by Cadwallo (who drove the Saxons out of Somerset by the help of the king of Brittany), and he by Cadwallader, the last prince of Wales and Cornwall conjoined. Up to this time the old British kingdom extended

beyond the Exe, and Exeter was the capital; but in 710, Ina, king of Wessex, and after him Cuthred, pillaged this territory and circumscribed its limits.

In 816, Egbert, king of Wessex, afterwards king of all England, with a great force invaded Cornwall. The British called in the assistance of the Danes, and carried on a resistance of six years; but in the end the Saxon prevailed, and overran the country. Egbert retiring, the Britons rallied, but were again defeated at Camelford. Some years after, they made a vigorous effort to recover their lost possessions in Devonshire, but were driven back over the Tamar; and making a last stand on Hingston Down, were routed in a decisive battle, in which their allies the Danes suffered severely. Hereupon Egbert made a law that any Cornishman setting foot on Saxon ground should instantly be "done to death."

Alfred the Great was twice in Cornwall; not as an enemy, but apparently as the guest of Dungarth, king of Cornwall; in his will he speaks of Cornwall as part of his dominions, under the name of Tregoneyshire. In the time of Athelstan, A. D. 936, the Cornish were completely subdued. They had again occupied Devonshire, but Athelstan expelled them from Exeter for ever, and pursued them beyond the Tamar. Howel, the last king of Cornwall, incited his people to make another effort for their independence; he marched far into Devonshire, but was again routed by Athelstan, on Haldon or Howel Down, near Teignmouth. Athelstan now entered the county in person, and achieved an entire conquest, traversing it through its whole extent. He overthrew the remains of Howel's army at Bolloit, near the Land's End; and then invaded and subdued the Isles of Scilly. He decreed the Tamar to be henceforth the boundary of the Cornish province, and imposed a yearly tribute of twenty pounds in gold, two hundred pounds in silver, twenty five oxen, and hunting-hounds and hawks at his pleasure; together with banishing and bondage. He established colleges

of clergy at Burian, St. Anthony. and in other places.

But it does not appear that Cornwall was ever so subject to Saxon rule as was the rest of England; and up to the Norman Conquest it was governed by its own dukes, who, under the king of England, exercised a great though limited power.

There are few Saxon remains in Cornwall. Parts of St. Germans, St. Cleer, and St. Martin's churches show specimens of what is probably Saxon work; as do also Tintagel and Lesnewth. Possibly the Tower of S. Nicholas, Saltash, and some part of Forrabury church are Saxon; and there is an old Saxon arch in Launceston. At the mouth of the Helford river is Porth-Saussen, the Saxon's port; and Port-Issyk on the north coast; near Truro, Car-Saussen, the Saxon's castle.

Orgarius, father of Elfreda, is recorded to have been duke or earl of Cornwall: Condor, or Cadoc, was the last earl, of British blood, before the Norman Conquest.

VIII.—CORNWALL AND THE DANES.

From the time of the full conquest of Cornwall by Athelstan, the Danes, who had hitherto been close allies of the Cornish, now considered them under the dominion of the Saxons, and preyed upon them without mercy. These savage pirates, proud of their name of Sea-kings, infested every part of the coast; and landing unexpectedly at every hour of the day or night, in a country thickly peopled, laid the land waste with fire and sword. They plundered the churches, burnt the villages, slaughtered the inhabitants, and carried off gold and silver, goods and cattle, to their ships; and not only destroyed the towns on the southern and western coasts of Cornwall, but advancing inland, burnt Bodmin, Tavistock, Exeter, and other towns.

Owing to the continuance of these merciless incursions, to which its exposed situation rendered it more subject, Cornwall became in a great degree dispeopled; the inhabitants of the coasts fled far inland, and the country for miles together was left a desert.

But when Knute the Great sat down on England's throne, and the might of Christianity had conquered those whom the Saxon sword could not subdue, it was the interest of the Danes to protect the coasts of England. They therefore beat off those dreaded freebooters of their own, and of other countries, who used to glut their insatiable appetite for war and carnage upon the Cornish shores; and Cornwall enjoyed a long season of safety and repose.

IX.—CORNWALL AFTER THE NORMAN CONQUEST.

From 1066 to 1485.

When England was conquered by the Normans, the western counties yielded a reluctant submission. Exeter held out against William eighteen days. Cadoc, the last of the ancient dukes or earls of Cornwall, was deprived of his titles and possessions; but it is thought he was afterwards restored.

In 1073, Godwin, and Edwin Magnus, sons of that Harold slain at Hastings, ravaged Cornwall, and retired with their booty to Ireland.

In 1147, the Cornish assisted the Portuguese to expel the Moors from Lisbon: a body of them settled on the banks of the Tagus, and called their town Cornwallia.

Two of the Bassets of Tehidy signed *Magna Charta.* Walter de Molesworth, Cheyne, Rowe, and Trevanion, all Cornishmen, accompanied Prince Edward, son of Henry III,

to the Holy Land; and Sir Richard de Greynville, De Prideaux, and Sir Walter Molesworth, attended him, when king, in his expedition into Scotland.

In the wars of Edward III with France, the Cornish families of Cruwys, Carew, and Basset, won great names. His son, the Black Prince, was the first duke of Cornwall. The towns of Redruth and Liskeard sent a complement of soldiers; Fowey and Looe, a fleet of ships and sailors, to his aid: while the county at large granted a subsidy of £50,000, and placed her silver and tin mines at his service.

In 1348, a fearful pestilence desolated the county; fifteen hundred persons died in Bodmin alone.

In 1387, Sir Thomas Trivet and Sir Robert Tresilian, were put to death by the Confederate Lords. In the reign of Henry V, on the plains of Agincourt, fell Sir John Colshul, of Tremaderet, whose body was brought over from France, and buried in Duloe church. To Sir John Trelawney, in acknowledgment of his signal services, Henry V granted an annuity of £20, and Henry VI an augmentation of three oaken leaves to his arms.

Cornwall suffered severely in the miseries of the Wars of the Roses, and the great families of the county were ranged against each other in unnatural strife. John de Vere, Earl of Oxford, seized for Queen Margaret St. Michael's Mount, which he long held against Edward's forces. Sir Walter Borlase was knighted by Edward on the field of Barnet: John Arundel, of Trerice, raised a large body of troops in Margaret's aid: Sir Richard Vyvyan, of Trelowarren, was a gallant soldier in the service of the house of York.

When the Duke of Buckingham took up arms against Richard III, a body of Cornish soldiers joined him, under Sir Richard Edgcumbe; they were dispersed by Richard's forces, and their leader barely escaped with life. Sir Henry Trenowith, of Bodrigan, supported Richard in his contest with the Earl of Richmond; his estates were confiscated by the Tudor king, and granted to Sir Richard Edgcumbe;

who, together with Edward Carew, Hugh Trevanion, and others of his Cornish supporters, were knighted by Henry on the field of Bosworth. John Trevelyan, who had been attainted by Richard III, was restored to his property.

X.—CORNWALL UNDER THE HOUSE OF TUDOR.

From 1485 to 1603.

In 1487, Lambert Simnel landed in Cornwall, in the personated character of Richard, Duke of York, and was joined by 3,000 men. He laid siege to Exeter, failed to take it, and proceeding eastward was defeated by the king's troops, and sent to turn the spit in the king's kitchen.

Parliament readily voted six-score thousand pounds to the king, that he might punish the Scots; but the Cornish grudged to pay two thousand five hundred pounds, their portion of the subsidy; and being incited by one Flammock, a lawyer, and Michael Joseph, a blacksmith, they assembled at Bodmin to the number of 6,000; and without let from John Basset of Tehidy, the sheriff, marched through Cornwall and Devon, and took Taunton, where they slew Perrin, the king's commissioner, collecting the subsidy. Thence they marched on Wells, Salisbury, and Winchester; and lastly encamped on Blackheath, four miles from London. Here Lords and Commons were gathered in strength sufficient to make head against them, and they were speedily routed; albeit the rebel archers shot arrows a cloth-yard in length;—"so strong and mighty a bow the Cornishmen were said to draw; for these Cornish," writes Lord Bacon, "were a race of men stout of stomach, mighty of body and limb, and that lived hardly in a barren country; and many of them could for a need live under ground, that were tinners." There were slain of the rebels

about two thousand; and the king was once in mind to send down Flammock and the blacksmith, for the greater terror, to be executed in Cornwall; but being advertized that the county was yet unquiet and boiling, he thought it better not to irritate the people further; so they were hanged at London, in June, 1496.

In September, 1497, Perkyn Warbeck sailed from Ireland, and landed in Whitesand Bay in Penwith; having with him not more than four little barks, and six-score men. Large bodies of people flocked to his standard, which he set up at Bodmin, and he proclaimed himself King Richard the Fourth. Sir Peter Edgcumbe, the sheriff, raised the country, and advanced towards Bodmin; but when his armed bands saw Perkyn's army strongly entrenched at Castle Kynock, on Bodmin downs, and his horse extending to Lanhydrock and Cardinham, they would march no further, but dispersed. Hereupon Perkyn moved forward through Cornwall and Devon, and assayed the winning of Exeter; but being constantly repulsed by the citizens, he raised the siege and marched to Taunton: here he received the report that the king in person was advancing against him, and seeing that the Cornish were deserting his army in large numbers and returning to their homes, and fearing the fight, he fled by night on a swift horse to the sanctuary of the abbey of Beaulieu, in Hampshire; whence, having submitted to the king's mercy, he was taken and confined in the Tower. He escaped, and was taken again: again attempting to escape, he was hanged at Tyburn. His wife, the Lady Catharine Gordon, whom he had left in St. Michael's Mount, was seized and brought to the king, who received her kindly and maintained her till death. Lord Willoughby de Brooke, one of the king's commanders against Perkyn, lies buried in Callington church.

On the marriage of Arthur, prince of Wales, with Catharine of Spain, in 1501, a third part of the dukedom of Cornwall was settled on her as a jointure.

In 1505, the Archduke Philip of Spain, being driven by a storm into the harbour of Falmouth, was courteously entertained by the gentlemen of the county.

In 1512, in a single fight between the Regent, commanded by Sir Thomas Knevet and Sir John Carew, and a French ship, the French Admiral, finding himself overpowered, set fire to his ship, when both vessels blew up, and more than 1,600 men perished.

In 1514, a French fleet entered Mount's Bay, and plundered Marazion. In 1519, one of the eighteen assistants of Henry VIII in his tournaments with the French monarch on the Field of the Cloth of Gold, was Nicholas Carew, a Cornish gentleman. During this reign, the names of Edgcumbe, Arundel, Denzel, Moyle, Grenville, and Godolphin, appear with fame among the western worthies: Roger Grenville, for his generous hospitality, went by the name of "The Great Housekeeper." Many of the knights of Malta were natives of Cornwall.

In the reign of Edward VI, the Cornish rose in revolt under Humphrey Arundel. They desired that the old religious customs might be restored; which the king not granting, they came on into Devon and strove to enter Exeter, burning the gates, and undermining the walls that they might blow them up; but the citizens made stout defence, and withal worked countermines, and poured water on the gunpowder that it might not take fire. For five weeks the Cornish sieged the town, until the famine was so sore that the people within were fain to eat horseflesh, and make bread of bran, bound in cloths, for that otherwise it would not hold together; and the rebels from without did taunt them, saying that they would shortly measure all the silks and satins in the city by the length of their bows. All this while the Lord Russel with his army lay at Honiton, expecting more forces; but at last being joined by the Lord Gray with a supply, they gave battle to Arundel, and after much hot encounter forced him to raise the siege; after this, the rebels rallying their forces, they

were again set upon by the king's army, and the greatest part of them slain; the rest fled. But when all mischief was over, it is memorable what cruel sport Sir William Kingston, the provost-marshal, made upon men in misery. Master Boyer, mayor of Bodmin, had been amongst the rebels against his will; to him the provost sent word that he would come and dine with him; therefore the mayor made great provision. A little before dinner, the provost took the mayor aside, and whispered him in the ear that an execution must be done that day in the town, and desired that a gallows might be set up by the time dinner was over; and the mayor failed not of his charge. Presently after dinner, the provost, taking the mayor by the hand, intreated him to lead him to the place where the gallows was, and looking at it, asked the mayor if he thought it to be strong enough: "Doubtless it is," said the mayor. "Come then, my friend," said the provost, with a bitter grin, "get thee up speedily, for thou hast prepared them for thyself." Whereat the mayor, quivering with fear, cried, "Surely, good sir, thou dost not mean what thou speakest?" "In faith," said the provost, "I speak what I mean; for thou hast been a busy rebel." So he was hanged to death. Near Bodmin also lived a miller, who had been active in that rebellion; and he, fearing the coming of the provost, told a sturdy fellow, his servant, that he had occasion to go from home, and therefore bid him to take his place for the time; and if any did come to enquire for the miller, he should say that he was the miller, and had been so for three years. So indeed the provost did come, and asked for the miller; when out comes the servant and saith with consequence, "I am the master." "How long hast thou kept this mill?" asked the provost. "Three years," said the man. "Lay hold on him, my men," saith the provost to his officers of justice, "and hang him on this tree." At this the fellow, sore amazed, cries out that he is not the miller, but the miller's man. "Nay, nay, my good friend," saith the provost, "I will take thee at thy word: and if thou beest the miller thou knowest

thou art a rebel; and if thou beest the miller's man thou art a lying knave; and howsoever, thou canst never do thy master better service than to hang for him." And so, without more ado, he was dispatched.

Sir John Arundel of Trerice, vice-admiral in the west seas, for essential service rendered in this rebellion, was rewarded with the grant of some of the forfeited estates. Sir Thomas Arundel of Lanherne, who had married the sister of Queen Catharine Howard, was a privy-councillor of King Edward's; but being suspected of conspiring with the Lord-Protector Somerset, he was beheaded.

Queen Mary burnt one Cornish protestant, Agnes Prest. Queen Elizabeth hanged one Mayne, a Roman priest; and despoiled the family of Tregeans of all their estates for their maintenance of the Romish faith.

In the reign of Elizabeth, Sir Richard Grenville served against the Turks, in Pannonia, and was present at the famous battle of Lepanto. William Killigrew was sent by Queen Elizabeth to her secretary Davison, with an order that the warrant for the execution of Mary, Queen of Scots, should not take effect. In 1588, when the Spanish Armada was defeated, the galleon Dudley, one of the ships of the English fleet, was commanded by James Erisey, a Cornishman; and the county furnished 7760 men. In 1591, Sir Richard Grenville, in the Revenge, singly engaged a large fleet of Spanish ships near the isle of Flores: he repulsed them fifteen times, and destroyed four of their vessels; until he himself was shot in the head and body, his men slain, his powder spent, his ship dismasted and riddled with balls: he died the third day after the action. In 1595, when Spain was mistress of Brittany, four Spanish galleys sailed into Mount's Bay, and burnt Mousehole, Newlyn, Penzance, and the church of Paul. In 1597, the Spanish fleets from Corunna and Ferrol, meditated a surprize of the vessels in Falmouth harbour, and had proceeded as far as Scilly, where Sir Francis Godolphin was prepared to meet them; when a storm arising, their ships

were dispersed in all directions, and the design frustrated. In 1599, when it was expected that the Spaniards would make another attempt on England, a large force of Cornish voluntarily assembled, and plotted the making of a bridge over Hamoaze: camps were formed on Maher heights and at Fowey; and strong garrisons placed in Pendennis castle and the Mount. In the same year William Godolphin headed a Cornish troop in the Irish war; and for his valour at Arklow was made a knight: he held a chief command in the decisive battle of Kinsale, won by the Queen's forces against the combined Irish and Spanish, and received in person the submission of the Earl of Tyrone: returning to England in 1603, he was elected member for Cornwall in the first parliament of James I. In 1601, a hundred Cornish gentlemen volunteered to the Netherlands, to serve under Sir Francis Vere, among whom were Thomas Bonython, John Carew of Penwarne, Sir Thomas Baskerville, and William Mohun.

XI.—CORNWALL FROM 1602 TO 1702.

In the reign of James I, Cornishmen of note were Sir Jonathan Trelawney, Lord Carew, Sir Edmund Prideaux, Lord Robartes, Sir John Eliot, and Sir William Noye.

At the commencement of the Great Rebellion, King Charles made the Marquis of Hertford commander-in-chief of the west; Sir Ralph Hopton acted under him as general of horse. In 1642, Sir Ralph Hopton and Sir John Berkley with a hundred and fifty horse came into Cornwall, and were welcomed by Sir Beville Grenville; and, the eastern part of the county being possessed by Sir Alexander Carew and Sir Richard Buller, two active friends of the Parliament, they marched to Truro, a town well affected to the king, where

they might rest and call the loyal gentry together. There was in Cornwall at this time an extreme reverence towards the Parliament, and a suspicion of the power of the Court; but a full submission and love of the established government in Church and State; and especially a great affection for the Book of Common Prayer, which was a most general object of veneration with the people; and the fear that the Parliament intended to alter it, was afterwards a chief cause of their firm attachment to the King's service. The greater part of the men of estate in the county were heartily in the King's cause; yet there were some of name and fortune very solicitous for the Parliament; while a third sort sat still as neuters. The committee of the parliament drew their forces to Launceston, and at the Michaelmas sessions made out a presentment against "divers men unknown, who were lately come armed into that county *contra pacem.*" To this Sir Ralph Hopton appeared, and produced his commission, granted by the King under the Great Seal of England, and said he was come to assist them in defence of their liberties. Hereupon the grand jury declared that they were truly sensible of his Majesty's great favour towards them, and they thought it the duty of every loyal subject to support his Majesty's cause at any hazard of life or lands. They also preferred an indictment against Sir Alexander Carew and Sir Richard Buller for a rout at Launceston, and granted an order to the high sheriff to call out the *posse comitatus.* Three thousand foot, well armed, were thus immediately drawn together; and Sir Ralph Hopton entered without resistance into Launceston: but when he proposed to march into Devonshire, the trained bands refused to go beyond the limits of their own county, for the defence of which only they were by law enrolled; he therefore led them to Saltash, which was garrisoned by Scots, who fled at his approach, and left the Royalists masters of the county. But perceiving that the trained bands would be of no use in quenching the rebellion in England, they levied voluntary troops of foot; and by the

zeal and activity of Sir Beville Grenville, the generally most loved man of the county, Sir Nicholas Slanning, the gallant governor of Pendennis castle, John Arundel and John Trevanion, young men of great fortunes and excellent hopes, so large a force was raised, that, being joined by the Lord Mohun, they not only preserved Cornwall, but made bold incursions into Devon, even to the walls of Exeter.

The whole of the parliamentary forces in Dorset, Devon, and Cornwall, were now collected under the Earl of Stamford for the conquest of Cornwall. Ruthven, a Scotchman, governor of Plymouth, endeavoured to force a passage at Saltash; but being driven back with loss, moved higher up the Tamar, and crossed at New Bridge, having mastered the guard there. Sir Ralph Hopton retired to Bodmin, and called out the trained bands, and with his whole strength moved to meet Ruthven at Liskeard, before he should be joined by the Earl of Stamford, who, with a large body of horse, had reached Launceston. On Thursday, January 19, 1643-4, they gave Ruthven battle; Sir Beville Grenville led the van, and charged with so great valour that the enemy fell into disorder, and the Cornish so briskly bestirred themselves, and pressed them so hard on every side,— being indeed excellent at hedgework, and that kind of fight,— that they quickly put the whole army to flight, and chased them into Liskeard, which they took without delay. But when resistance was over, the Cornish soldiers were very sparing of shedding blood, having a very noble and christian sense of the lives of their brethren; insomuch as the common men, when pressed by some fiercer officer to follow the execution, answered that they could not find in their hearts to hurt men who had nothing in their hands.

After solemn thanksgiving to God for this great victory, and a little refreshment of their men at Liskeard, the King's forces divided themselves: Sir John Berkley and Sir Beville Grenville went to visit the Earl of Stamford, who had withdrawn to Tavistock, and Sir Ralph Hopton and Lord Mohun

marched to Saltash to dislodge Ruthven, who had sheltered there, and fortified the place. These last fell on the works at Saltash with great bravery, and soon beat the rebels out of them, and then out of the town, many being killed, and more driven into the river and drowned, Ruthven himself hardly escaping in a boat. The Earl of Stamford quitted Tavistock on the approach of the king's troops, and fled to Exeter; and Sir John Berkley following him, scoured Devonshire with a good party volant of horse, and dispersed the disaffected. In a smart skirmish near Chagford, a village in the south of Devon, the king lost Sidney Godolphin, a young gentleman of incomparable parts and eminent merit, who, upon his observation of the wickedness of those men of the House of Commons, out of the pure indignation of his soul and conscience to his country, had from the first heartily supported the king's righteous cause.

Sir Ralph Hopton made Tavistock his head-quarters, and there lay at peace throughout the winter, but in desperate need of powder and arms. At this instant Captain Cartaret came from Jersey into Cornwall, purposing to raise a troop of horse for the king; but hearing of their pressing want of ammunition, he shortly returned to France, and in return for such commodities from Cornwall as they could well spare, sent them an abundant supply.

Some gentlemen of Devon and Cornwall now made overtures to the king's officers that a treaty of neutrality should be entered into between the two counties; and though they who knew best the factious humours of the party, easily concluded little hope of peace, they consented to a truce, and withdrew to Launceston. The house of parliament refused to ratify the treaty; and General Chudleigh with the rebel troops passed the Tamar; but Sir Ralph Hopton forced him back into Devon, and had brisk skirmishes with him every day.

Towards the middle of May, the Earl of Stamford entered Cornwall on the north, that being the only part of the county disaffected to the king, with a large army, plentifully supplied with ammunition and victual; and having posted

himself on a hill near Stratton, and strengthened his camp with thirteen brass guns and a mortar, dispatched Sir George Chudleigh to Bodmin to surprise the sheriff. The king's army was not half their number, and miserably equipped; for though the people of Cornwall had submitted to a tax, which brought in £700 a week, and the gentry freely gave up their gold and silver plate, and the ladies their jewels, for the public good, this liberality but ill supplied their pressing wants; and they were so destitute of provision that the best officer in the army had but one biscuit for his daily allowance. Yet it was from the first resolved that they should fight the enemy at all hazard, and under every disadvantage; and now the more in the absence of their horse.

At daybreak on Tuesday, May 16, 1643, having stood to their arms all night, they assaulted Stamford's camp in four divisions, under Sir Ralph Hopton, Sir Beville Grenville, Sir Nicholas Slanning, and Colonel Basset. The battle continued at doubtful issue till three o'clock in the afternoon, when word was brought that their powder was almost spent: reserving therefore their shot, they made a combined movement up the hill, and with their swords outfacing the enemy's guns, made them give ground. General Chudleigh rallied his troops, and charged Sir Beville Grenville so smartly that he was borne to the ground; but Sir John Berkley speedily relieved him with so vigorous a recoil on the general, that his troop was broken and himself taken prisoner. On this the enemy gave ground apace, and about four o'clock the four divisions of the royalist army met together at the top of the hill, rejoicing in each other's success, and all acknowledging the wonderful deliverance. The Earl of Stamford, who had stood at safe distance all the time of the battle, as soon as he saw the day was lost (some said sooner) made all imaginable haste to Exeter. The conquerors gave public solemn thanks to God upon the hill, and that night and the next day rested at Stratton, having found abundance of excellent provision in the earl's camp, with much arms and every sort of ammunition.

Sir George Chudleigh, who had dispersed the sheriff and *posse comitatus* at Bodmin, hearing of the rout at Stratton, fled to Plymouth: his brave son, the general in the fight, being a prisoner and coming to a sense of his duty, implored the King's pardon for his offence, and was received with many of his men into the King's service.

The victorious army marched into Devon, and while in doubt whether to attack Plymouth or Exeter, or both, received intelligence from the King that he had sent Prince Maurice and the Marquis of Hertford with a body of horse to their assistance; and that on the other side Sir William Waller was advancing against them with fresh forces of the Parliament. Therefore leaving garrisons in Saltash and Millbrook to defend faithful Cornwall, they marched by Exeter, where the Earl of Stamford still lay, to Chard in Somerset, and there joined Prince Maurice, the united armies amounting to 7000 men. They reduced Taunton, Bridgewater, and Wells: routed Sir William Waller's cavalry on the Mendip hills, and thence proceeded to Frome and Bradford; and after severe skirmishes with various success, and vain attempts to bring Waller to equal fight, he being comfortably lodged in Bath, they moved on to Marshfield, intending to join the King at Oxford. On this Waller drew out his army on Lansdowne, raised breastworks on the hill and planted cannon, and then sent his horse to provoke the royal troops. Sir Arthur Haslerig with his cuirassiers (whom the cavaliers called the Lobster squadron, from their being clad in complete mail) charged the King's horse and put them in great disorder, but were at length beaten back by Sir Nicholas Slanning with the Cornish musqueteers, and chased to the brow of the hill. After taking time to rally in the plain, the Cornish foot desired to fall on again, and cried out that they might have leave to fetch off those cannon, and order was given to attempt the hill with horse and foot. The musqueteers were posted in the wood: the horse charged up the road. Sir Beville Grenville led up his division in face of the enemy's

cannon and gained the ridge, having sustained two full charges of their horse; but in the third charge, his troops yielding, he received among many other wounds a blow from a pole-axe, with which he fell. Meanwhile the wings of horse beat back the enemy's foot, and opened a way for the main body of their army to ascend; who planted themselves on the ground they had won, the enemy retiring to a short distance in good order. In the night Waller fled into Bath, leaving ten barrels of powder on the field.

In this hard-won fight the King lost more officers and gentlemen than private soldiers: but that which would have clouded the most brilliant victory, was the lamentable death of Sir Beville Grenville, that noble and religious man, the pride of Cornwall, the idol of his soldiers; to whose devoted loyalty and unwearied exertions was mainly owing all that great work which had been done in Cornwall; and in whom, to the most undaunted heart and sagacious mind, was joined the most cheerful, innocent, and gentle soul. Let Cornwall name him her best and bravest son.

Sir Ralph Hopton had been shot through the arm, in the fight; and next morning riding over the field to visit the wounded, he was miserably maimed by an explosion of gunpowder. Almost numbered with the dead, he was put into a litter, and carried to Marshfield; his men being exceeding cast down with the morning's misfortune, for he was indeed the soldiers' darling.

Waller was still at Bath, his army being rather surprised and discomforted at the incredible boldness of the Cornish foot, than much weakened by the numbers slain, and having received supplies from Bristol, he followed the Prince to Chippenham and then to Devizes, and here summoned him to surrender. The Prince was in no condition to fight, and the town was open and difficult to defend; it was therefore resolved that the Prince and Marquis, with all the horse, should break through the enemy's line to Oxford, while the Cornish army, under Sir R. Hopton (who was so far recovered

that he could hear and speak, though he could not move or see) and Lord Mohun should hold out for a few days, until help should come from the king. The same evening all the horse got away safe to the king's quarters. Waller fiercely assaulted the town in many parts, but the Cornish still repelled him, and being in great want of match, searched the houses of the good folks, and took away the cords of their beds, which they boiled and beat and made excellent store. On the third day the Prince appeared again before the town, with Lord Wilmot and fifteen hundred horse, who fell at once on Haslerig's lobsters, and, after a sharp conflict, routed that impenetrable squadron, and totally dispersed the whole body of Waller's horse. As yet the foot stood firm, but Lord Wilmot turning their own cannon upon them, and the Cornish issuing from the town, they were charged on all sides, and flying pell-mell over the rocky brow of Roundway Down were destroyed in great numbers, the Cornish retaining a very fresh memory of their late distresses.

Waller fled to Bristol, and the Cornish army fell back and rested at Bath, until the King was pleased to command that Bristol should be besieged, and accordingly on July 24, 1643, Prince Rupert with the Oxford and Cornish forces sat down before it. The Cornish generals advised that it should be reduced by blockade; the Prince Rupert, being hot and impetuous, and who could brook no delay, was for an assault by storm; and his counsel being adopted, the next morning both armies fell on, with no other provision for such a work than their own courage. On the west side the Cornish assaulted the line in three divisions, led on by Sir Nicholas Slanning, Colonel Buck, and Sir Thomas Basset, and though they fought with that resolute courage that nothing but death could quench, and made such incredible exertions that some of the more terrified townspeople reported that the Cornish thought nothing of running up a wall twenty feet high, yet by the prodigious disadvantage of the ground and the great odds against them, they were repulsed with much slaughter,

and all their chief men killed or desperately hurt. Prince Rupert, with almost equal loss, in the end had better fortune, and having entered the outworks, sent for a thousand Cornish foot to second him, and was prepared to make further advance, when to the exceeding comfort of generals and soldiers, the city surrendered. But His Majesty's loss was so great before this city, and there were slain such numbers of tried and incomparable foot, and such abundance of excellent officers of prime command and condition, that the King might very well have said, as Pyrrhus heretofore did say, "If we gain another victory at this price we are utterly undone". On the Cornish side, besides Major Kendall, Colonel Buck, and many other noble officers, there fell Sir Nicholas Slanning and Colonel John Trevanion, the very life and soul of the Cornish regiments; they were both very young, neither of them above eight and twenty, of solid wisdom, most gentle temper, and keen courage; most loving in their friendship towards each other, and towards Sir Beville Grenville, whose body was not yet buried; and both had the royal sacrifice of their Sovereign's most particular sorrow.

The Cornish forces after the taking of Bristol, having lost the officers whom they loved and feared, desired to return home: they had been trained in a most regular discipline, were full of sobriety, and had an honest pride in their own natures, and a great disdain of plundering, and supplying their needs by vile arts; and though by contact of bad example they had become somewhat less gentle, and refused at last to march with the other forces, they gained the deserved praises of all good men, and received from their royal master every possible demonstration of the extraordinary high esteem he had of their wonderful fidelity and courage.

As a special mark of his singular favour, and in sincere and lasting memorial of his princely thankfulness, the King wrote the following letter of thanks to the people of Cornwall: it is dated from Sudeley Castle, a strong house of Lord Chandos in Worcestershire; copies of it, painted on board,

still remain in Fowey, Menheniot, Perran, Kea, and many other churches.

"C. R.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE COUNTY OF CORNWALL.

We are so highly sensible of the merit of our County of Cornwall, of their zeal for the defence of our person and the just rights of our Crown, in a time when We could contribute so little to our own defence, or to their assistance: in a time when not only no reward appeared, but great and probable dangers were threatened to obedience and loyalty: of their great and eminent courage and patience in their indefatigable prosecution of their great work, against so potent an enemy, backed with so strong, rich, and populous cities, and so plentifully furnished and supplied with men, arms, money, ammunition, and provision of all kinds: and of the wonderful success with which it pleased Almighty God (though with the loss of some eminent persons, who shall never be forgotten by Us) to reward their loyalty and patience by many strange victories over their and our enemies, in despight of all human probability and all imaginable disadvantages: that as we cannot be forgetful of so great desert, so We cannot but desire to publish it to all the world, and to perpetuate to all time the memory of their merits and of our acceptance of the same; and to that end We do hereby render our Royal thanks to that our County, in the most public and lasting manner We can devise, commanding copies thereof to be printed and published, and one of them to be read in every Church and Chapel therein, and to be kept for ever as a record of the same: that as long as the history of these times and of this nation shall continue, the memory of how much that county hath merited from Us, and our Crown, may be derived with it to posterity.

Given at our Camp at Sudeley Castle, the 10th day of September, 1643."

On the fourth of September, Exeter had surrendered: Lord Digby, with a new regiment from Cornwall, had reduced Barnstaple and Bideford, and the united forces laid siege to Plymouth. Sir Alexander Carew, the Parliamentary governor, was disposed to return to his allegiance and deliver up the fortress to the King, but while he delayed, his design was revealed by the treachery of a servant, and he was sent to London and executed.

In April, 1644, Queen Henrietta came to Exeter, and a fortnight after the birth of a daughter, retired into Cornwall to Pendennis Castle; thence she embarked for France.

In July, the Earl of Essex entered Devon, and forced Prince Maurice to raise the siege of Plymouth, and retire

into Cornwall. While at Plymouth, Essex heard that the King in person was pursuing him with his whole force, and he resolved to turn back and fight; but Lord Robartes, a man of sour and surly temper, and full of contradiction, and four or five other Cornish gentlemen who were with him, confidently urged that if Essex would march into Cornwall, the whole county would be united to the Parliament's service. Whereupon, contrary to his own understanding, the Earl assented, and crossing the Tamar, near Tavistock, on July 20, 1644, took the Grenvilles' house at Stowe by storm, and advanced to Bodmin; and Sir Richard Grenville, the King's general in Cornwall, being worsted at Lostwithiel, fell back on Truro. On Thursday, August 1, King Charles himself entered Cornwall by Polston bridge, and the next day mustered his army on Caradon, where he was joined by Prince Maurice: Essex at the same time moved from Bodmin to Lostwithiel and Fowey. The King stayed nearly a week at Liskeard, and then took up his quarters at Boconnoc House, and with his forces on the east enclosed Essex on the right bank of the river Fowey, while Sir Richard Grenville pressed him on the west. Early on Saturday morning, August 31, Sir William Balfour, owing to the negligence of Lord Goring, made his way in silence through the King's quarters, with all Essex's horse, and escaped to Saltash; and the next day, Essex himself, with Lord Robartes, took ship and got to Plymouth: General Shippen, left in command, immediately capitulated with 6000 men. On Wednesday, August 4, King Charles left Cornwall, and though the Cornish were now anxious to gather in their harvest, they followed him to the siege of Plymouth; but this place holding out more stubbornly than was expected, the King could stay no longer in the west, and so departed, leaving Sir Richard Grenville to continue the blockade. The Earl of Essex had left Lord Robartes governor of the town, and between him and Sir Richard Grenville sprung up so mortal an enmity, that such men as were taken on either side were put to death without

mercy. Sir Richard once met with four or five fellows of the garrison coming out of a wood with faggots which they had stolen; whereupon he made one of them hang all the rest. This Sir Richard was a brother of Sir Beville Grenville, but of a wayward and unmerciful temper, and possessing little of his brother's nobility and tenderness; he was undoubtedly very brave, and on many occasions rendered the King manifest services, but was impatient of control, and guilty of plundering and extortion.

In 1645, the Prince of Wales came to Liskeard, and afterwards to Launceston; in November he removed to Truro. Sir Thomas Fairfax was now advancing westward with his victorious army, and Sir Richard Grenville proposed to the Prince that he should make an offer to the Parliament to resign all his claim on the crown of England, if they would suffer him to enjoy in peace the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall: he had also another wild design of cutting a ditch forty miles long, from the north to the south seas, by which he said he would defend Cornwall against the world. At length, the Prince, worn out by his presumption, folly, and disobedience, committed him prisoner to Launceston Castle. One of his last acts was to fortify Launceston, and to make public proclamation of his own authority in the churches, that if Lord Goring should come into the county with his troop, the people should set on them and drive them out. Lord Goring had been one of the King's best generals, but having had a great quarrel with Sir Richard Grenville, he made a point of treating all Cornishmen with contempt and neglect; and when at Taunton, he would slap his Irish soldiers on the back, and say one man of them was worth ten Cornish cowards; so that his name, apart from his being a swearer and a plunderer, was sufficiently odious in the county.

The day after Christmas day, which was bitterly cold, the Prince went from Truro to Bodmin, and thence to Tavistock, leading up a great force of Cornish to the relief of Exeter, which was now besieged by Fairfax, but fearful of

falling into the power of the rebels, he returned to Launceston. Lord Hopton (for His Majesty had been pleased to create him a peer by the title of Lord Hopton of Stratton) was now made general, and encountered Fairfax at Torrington with ill success: he fell back on Stratton, followed by Fairfax, who crossed the Tamar at Tamerton Bridge, in February, 1646. On February 12, the Prince went to Truro, and thence to Pendennis Castle; but being alarmed by the discovery of a design to seize his person, on Monday night, March 2, at ten o'clock, he left Pendennis and sailed to Scilly.

Lord Hopton, with his ill-conditioned and disorderly forces, retired to Bodmin, and from Bodmin to Tregoney: Cromwell seized the passage at Wadebridge: Lord Mohun came and submitted. The King's horse having refused to obey orders, Lord Hopton left them and they immediately made a treaty with Fairfax at Tresillian Bridge, by which they were disbanded. Lord Hopton joined the Prince and the Chancellor of the Exchequer (afterwards Lord Clarendon) in Scilly; and on April 16 the Prince sailed to Jersey, and soon after joined his mother in France.

On April 23, St. Michael's Mount surrendered to Colonel Hammond, after a stout defence by its governor, Sir Francis Basset, who with the garrison had leave to retire to Scilly; and Duke Hamilton, who was then in confinement there, was set free. Pendennis Castle held out until August: it was the very last fortress held for the King, for although Ragland Castle, in Monmouthshire, was not delivered up till two days after, the treaty for its surrender began three days before that for Pendennis. In May, 1648, Sir Hardress Waller defeated some forces in Cornwall, raised for the King. In 1649, was perpetrated that most atrocious and unparalleled murder upon the King's sacred body, and he, being the best master, the best friend, the best husband, the best father, and the best christian of the age in which he lived, was beheaded at Whitehall, January 30. In August of the same year, Sir

John Berkley and Colonel Shingsley, having been sent into Cornwall to encourage a rising for Charles II, were taken at Colonel Trevanion's house, and sent prisoners to Truro. The Scilly Islands had surrendered to the Parliament in 1646: in 1650, they were again seized and garrisoned for the King, by Sir John Grenville the governor, and endured a long siege from fifty English ships under Blake. Bernard Grenville, the governor's brother, threw in a large reinforcement by the aid of Mr. Rashleigh of Menabilly, where he lay concealed; but in June, 1651, they were forced to yield, and the garrison of 800 men, with the governor, and officers enough to head an army, were all taken prisoners.

Sir John Grenville was the eldest son of the immortal Sir Beville; at the age of sixteen he headed his father's regiment, and was engaged in all the great battles in the west, and in the second battle of Newbury was left for dead. He attended Charles II in all his wanderings, conducted the negotiation with Monk for his restoration, and was the King's messenger with his letter to the Parliament. Other noble Cornishmen, who perilled their peace, families, homes, country, lands, limbs, and life, in defence of their King, were Sir Francis, Thomas, and Arthur Basset; John Arundel, of Trerice, and his four sons; George, Edward, and Richard Molesworth; members of the families of Trelawney, Trevelyan, Godolphin, Vyvyan, Lower, Rashleigh, Penpounds, Roscorrock, Scawnes, Enys, Grylls, Shelton, Borlase, Piper, Nicholls, Harris, Wrey, Edgcumbe, St. Aubyn, and Scilly; besides those many thousands of faithful men in the middle and lower ranks of life, whose names are unknown, but whose praise is equal.

On the other side, beside Lord Robartes, Sir Richard Buller, and Sir Alexander Carew, are found few names of note; Attorney General Prideaux was a member of the Long Parliament, and Captain Penrose served under Blake.

At the Restoration of King Charles II, Sir John Grenville was created Earl of Bath, and John Arundel was created

Lord Arundel; and knighthoods and baronetcies were liberally bestowed, with other more substantial rewards, on the Cornish loyalists.

Major General Charles Trelawney fought in France under the famous Turenne, Sir Boucheir Wrey under Monmouth in the Netherlands. In Monmouth's revolt, the Earl of Bath raised a Cornish regiment to oppose him; it was reviewed by the King on Hounslow Heath, and he knighted Captain Beville Grenville, the Earl's nephew, at its head. On the landing of the Prince of Orange, the Earl of Bath joined him and surprised Plymouth; he sent his Cornish regiment to Jersey under Sir Beville Grenville, and secured that island. General Trelawney also exerted himself to effect the Revolution, though sorry that his country needed it; he commanded in the battle of the Boyne and was made Governor of Dublin. But George Grenville, afterwards Lord Lansdowne, and Denis Grenville, youngest son of the great Sir Beville, and Dean of Durham, refused to give allegiance to William; and Richard Trevanion, a naval officer, left England with James, and accompanied him in his descent on Ireland.

XII.—CORNWALL FROM 1702 TO 1820.

In the reign of Queen Anne, Francis Godolphin was Lord High Treasurer of England; his name is honourable among churchmen, because at his suggestion the Queen gave up her revenue of first fruits and tenths to form the fund now called Queen Anne's Bounty, for the augmentation of small livings, and other spiritual purposes; he also settled a pension of £200 a year on Bishop Ken. Sir Harry Trelawney was one of the aides-de-camp of the Duke of Marlborough; and Sir Richard Molesworth, in the battle of

Ramillies saved the Duke from being taken prisoner by mounting him on his own horse. Sir Charles Wager, a native of Talland, was a great sea officer in his reign. In 1745, Hugh Boscawen, Viscount Falmouth, raised a regiment of 6000 men to serve against the Pretender. In the reigns of George II and George III, Cornwall contributed the following names to the roll of England's worthies; Admiral Boscawen destroyed Porto Bello, defeated a French squadron and reduced Louisburg; John Eliot, brother of the first Lord Eliot, was Governor of Florida; Admiral Harrison and Sir Richard Spry gained many victories over the French and Spanish; Admiral Graves, for his bravery on the first of June, 1794, was created Lord Graves, in the Irish Peerage; Admiral Reynolds, in his fine ship St. George, and with a crew of many Cornishmen, was lost in a storm on the coast of Jutland; George Edgcumbe served in the Mediterranean and destroyed the French fleet off Belle-Isle; having succeeded to a British Peerage on the death of his brother, he was afterwards raised to an Earldom; Edward Pellew, Lord Exmouth, was commander-in-chief in the Indies, and in the Mediterranean; he bombarded Algiers, and compelled the Dey to submission: Sir R. H. Vivian and Lord Clinton, with many other natives of Cornwall, were engaged with the Duke of Wellington in his wars in India and on the Continent.

During the war with Napoleon, Cornwall raised seven regiments of militia, two companies of cavalry, and one of artillery; the whole force amounted to nearly 5,000 men. It now furnishes two regiments of militia, the Duke of Cornwall's Rangers, and the Royal Cornwall Miners. The only regular garrison in the county is at Pendennis; some guns and ordnance stores are kept at St. Mawes Castle.

Part II.

ECCLESIASTICAL GEOGRAPHY OF CORNWALL.

CORNWALL AND THE CHURCH.

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CORNWALL AND THE CHURCH.

The Church of Christ in Britain existed in the days of the Apostles. There is direct evidence that the Gospel was preached in these islands by St. Paul himself. "The blessed Paul," says Clement of Rome, "preached the Gospel throughout the whole world, and came to the utmost bounds of the west". Theodoret declares, "Paul brought salvation to the isles that lay in the ocean"; and Jerome, that "St. Paul, having been in Spain, went from one ocean to another, as far as the world itself".

By the middle of the second century, the eastern and midland parts of the island were converted: Tertullian records that the northern parts of Britain had become Christian before A.D. 200. Cornwall and Wales, the strongholds of Druidism, were probably the last to receive the light of life.

There were three British Bishops at the council of Arles, in France, A.D. 314, Eborius of York, Restitutus of London, and Adelfius, styled "*Episcopus de civitate coloniæ Londinensium*," that is, Landaff or Carleon; and to the primacy of this last see the Cornish Church gave an early allegiance.

Solomon is the first Cornish Prince on record who was a Christian: his son Keby, or Cuby, a zealous champion of the faith against the Arians, was consecrated Bishop by

Hilary of Poictiers, and sent to preach the Gospel in Cornwall, about A.D. 350. But to Corantine, a native of Brittany, must be given the chief glory of converting the Cornish: he was consecrated by St. Martin, of Tours, and landing on the south coast of Cornwall, preached and baptized in all the southern parts, and penetrated far inland; and after a life of exceeding toil and peril for the Gospel's sake, died in 401. Many Cornish martyrs sealed their faith with their blood: in 411, Melor, son of King Melianus, was put to death by his pagan uncle Rinaldus; and a body of Christians from Ireland, headed by Fingarus, having landed at Hayle, were at once massacred by Theodoric, King of the west. Soon after, another party of missionaries landed at the same place; part of them also Theodoric slew; the rest he allowed to preach, and finally himself believed and was baptized.

About 432, St. Piran, and after him St. Patrick, or Petrock, came from Ireland, and preached with miraculous effect. Ireland was then the "Mother of Saints", and large bodies of holy and earnest men went forth from her continually to do the Lord's work in heathen Cornwall; they built churches, established schools, and taught besides the useful arts of life; and from these Christians, as Piran, Columba, Buriana, Justus, Etha, Felix, Machutus, &c., many of the parishes in the county take their name.

The later Romans cherished and extended the Church in Britain; but the savage heathen tribes from Germany and Jutland, who succeeded them, became its bitter persecutors: they destroyed the churches, slew the priests, and spared no Christian man, woman, or child. The Christians, driven from England, fled into Scotland, Wales, and Cornwall, carrying with them the simple rites and uncorrupt doctrines of the British Church; and Christianity, in its public profession, disappeared from among the kingdoms of the Heptarchy for about a hundred and fifty years. Cornwall was the common refuge for all the Christians of the southern parts of England, and thus became densely peopled; and the multitude of

small churches of that day, whose ruins still remain, or which are known to have existed, in some parishes to the number of eight and ten, bear witness to the devotional character of its inhabitants.

The stone crosses of Cornwall are also the religious witnesses of the faith of those early Christians. They are found in all parts of the county, in churchyards, near wells, by the wayside, and often on open moors. They consist mostly of a single shaft of granite, with a circular head, which bears a small cross in relief; some are perforated in the head, and others rudely carved in the shaft.

The Church in Cornwall was still governed by its native Bishops, under the primacy of the Archbishop of Carleon, and a constant communion was kept up with the Churches of Wales and Brittany. Nor does it seem that the Church in England was so sorely persecuted but that the succession of her Bishops, and the secret ministration of her services, were maintained; for it was only as late as A.D. 595, that Theonas, Bishop of London, or Canterbury, in fear of death, fled into Cornwall.

Within a year or two after, Augustine the monk arrived from Rome, sent by Pope Gregory to convert the Anglo-Saxons; and his labours were blessed with an abundant harvest of souls. Ethelbert, King of Kent, and many of his people were baptized; other kingdoms of the Heptarchy were immediately after gathered into the Church, and within the space of eighty-two years from the arrival of Augustine, England had once more become a Christian country.

But the Cornish, Welsh, and Scotch, never having relapsed into heathenism, still held and taught the truths of the Gospel; and when Augustine wished to introduce among them certain suspicious novelties in worship and doctrine, they resisted him, and denied his authority, and refused to receive orders at the hand of a Saxon Bishop. Hereupon Augustine appointed to meet their Bishops at a place in Worcestershire, since called Augustine's vale: there were

present the Archbishop of Carleon, the Bishops of Landaff, Bangor, Hereford, and three others, called Paternensis, Elvensis, and Wicciorum, whose sees are unknown, but one or more of whom were most probably Bishops in Cornwall. "Since in many things," said Augustine, "ye act contrary to our customs, I require that ye obey me in four points: that ye keep Easter at the appointed time; that ye perform the office of baptism after the manner of the holy Roman Church; that ye acknowledge the authority of the Pope; and that ye preach the Word of God to the Angles after our order." To which the British Bishops replied, "Our Churches owe all brotherly kindness to the Church of God, to the Pope of Rome, and to all Christians; but other obedience than this we cannot pay to him whom ye call Pope: we observe the customs of our ancestors: nor can we receive thee for our Archbishop: we obey God only, and the Archbishop of Carleon". In later days the British Christians refused to eat and drink with the Roman priests and their Saxon converts, protesting that the new religion they brought in was worse than pagan idolatry.

The Saxon Princes, zealous in their new faith, strove to force the Britons into allegiance to the see of Canterbury at the point of the sword: the Saxons defeated the Welsh in a great battle, and murdered a great number of priests at Bangor; they in turn were overthrown by an army of Welsh and Cornish. Venerable Bede, writing at this time, calls the Britons "a wicked and cursed nation": and Malmesbury describes the Cornish as "a most defiled people".

Thus two separate Churches existed at once on the soil of Britain; the Church of Rome prevailing in the east and south, the Church of Britain in the west and north. The Cornish Christians resisted the usurpation of Rome until the invasion of their county by Egbert, when they were put under the nominal jurisdiction of the Bishops of Wessex, whose see was first at Dorchester, in Oxfordshire, and afterwards at Sherborne.

About A.D. 700, a council of the Saxon Church was held, in which Aldhelm, Bishop of Sherborne, was appointed to write a letter to Gerent, the Welsh King of Cornwall, to exhort him and his clergy and people to adopt the Roman rule for Easter, and to conform to the other practices of the Roman Christians. From this letter it appears that the Cornish would not pray in the same church, nor eat at the same table with a Saxon: they would throw the food which a Saxon had cooked to the dogs, and rinse the cup which a Saxon had used with sand or ashes, before they would drink out of it: and if a Saxon went to sojourn among them, they put him to a penance of forty days, before they would show him any act of kindness. Yet Aldhelm acknowledges that the Welsh Christians at this time held all the doctrines of the Catholic faith. His letter seems to have had considerable influence in reconciling many Britons to the use of the Romish rites and doctrines.

In the early wars of the Saxons and British, it is to be feared that the prisoners whom they took on either side were made slaves, and it was a common practice for the Thanes to carry their prisoners to London and ship them off to foreign climes. The spirit of Christianity brought a change over this and other savage customs, and by the laws of Ina, A.D. 700, the traffic in men was forbidden under heavy penalties. The British in Somerset and Devon were allowed to keep possession of their lands and to live as the King's subjects: the city of Exeter, or Caer Isc, was jointly occupied by Saxons and Britons, and severe punishments threatened on any of either nation who should engage in deadly feud.

Pope Formosus having threatened Edward the Elder with excommunication for suffering the West Saxons to be without a Bishop for seven years, and specially in reference to Cornwall, because, as the bull recites, "that country refuses to submit to truth, and does not receive our authority"; the King at once appointed Bishops of Wells for Somerset, of Crediton for Devon, and of Petrockstow for Cornwall.

To this last see, in the year 905, he nominated Adelstan, a Saxon, and endowed it with the towns or manors of Pontium, Cohelling, and Landwhitton.

Thus the Church of Britain, that ancient Church of Apostolic birth, which had flourished for eight hundred years, pure and independent on her native soil, was forced into an unnatural and unholy sisterhood with the Church of Rome; and at length, being merged in her, conformed to her doctrines and ritual, and became contaminated with her manifold corruptions.

The Bishopric of Cornwall was transferred from Petrockstow, or Padstow, to Bodmin; and in 981, the town and church of Bodmin having been destroyed by the Danes, Athelstan removed the see to St. Germans, and the Bishops took the title of Bishops of Bodmin and St. Germans: a list of their names (but which is not thought to be of any good authority) is preserved on a tablet in St. Germans church. In consequence of the continued ravages of the Danes, it was transferred by Knute to Crediton, and lastly by Edward the Confessor to Exeter, where it has remained ever since.

But when the yoke of the Church of Rome became intolerable, and the Church of England by the convulsive energy of the Reformation shook off the mass of corruption that had been bound about her for more than five hundred years, and strove to walk again in her ancient way, the Cornish were as averse to resign the superstitions of the Roman faith, as they had been at the first unwilling to receive them. In the reign of Edward VI, as Master Bodye, one of the King's commissioners for abolishing superstitions, was pulling down images in Bodmin church, he was stabbed by one Kilton, a priest of St. Keverne; hereupon the people incited by the priests, flocked together from all parts of the shire, some from hope of plunder, some out of real zeal for their religion, and choosing Humphrey Arundel their leader, they drew up seven articles of demand, which contained

nothing unlawful except a claim for solitary masses and reservation of the host; these things the King in writing refused to allow, and the insurgents marched to Exeter, where they were scattered by Lord Russell.

The Bishopric of Cornwall had "divers fair houses and large revenues" in the county, but Vesey, Bishop of Exeter, in the reign of Henry VIII, conjecturing that the cathedral churches would not long outlive the suppressed monasteries, alienated a large portion of the episcopal property to his private use. The number of religious houses in Cornwall at the dissolution, were about forty, of these the largest were the College of Glasseney, the Priories of Bodmin, Tywardreath, St. Germans, and St. Stephens by Launceston. King Henry left a minute in his own handwriting for the erection of a Bishopric in Cornwall out of the revenues of these dissolved monasteries.

Mr. Beaufort of Lanteglos, and Mr. Polwhele of Newlyn, were the only two among the Cornish clergy who became Nonjurors.

The counties of Devon and Cornwall form the Diocese of Exeter, in the province of Canterbury. Cornwall is contained in one Archdeaconry, namely, that of Cornwall. The Archdeaconry is divided into eight Deaneries, namely,

1. East	containing	26	parishes.
2. West	„	19	„
3. Trigg Major	„	32	„
4. Trigg Minor	„	20	„
5. Pydar	„	21	„
6. Powder	„	38	„
7. Kirrier	„	26	„
8. Penwith	„	25	„
		207	

Of the eight Deaneries, five are of the same extent as Hund-

reds of the same name, as West, Pydar, Powder, Kirrier, and Penwith, and the other three, East, Trigg Major and Trigg Minor, comprise the four Hundreds of East, Stratton, Lesnewth and Trigg. The ancient office of Rural Dean has never fallen into abeyance in Cornwall.

The parishes of St. Giles in the Heath, Werrington, and North Petherwin, with Northcot Hamlet, though civilly situate in Devon, are subject to the jurisdiction of the Archdeacon of Cornwall. But the Cornish quarter of Bridgerule, and a small part of St. Budeaux, in Devon, which belong to the county of Cornwall, are not within the limits of the Archdeaconry. The Scilly Isles are included in the Archdeaconry, and were visited by the Archdeacon, for the first time for many years, in 1847.

The number of churches and chapels of ease in the Archdeaconry, is two hundred and sixty two: there are also several school-rooms licensed for divine service. The number of officiating clergy is three hundred and seven. The parishes of Temple and Tregony St. James are without churches: the church of the first is in ruins; of the second, destroyed. The Bishop visits and confirms once in three years; the visitations of the Archdeacon are annual.

The cathedral church of Cornwall is that of St Peter's, Exeter. Leofric, a Burgundian, chaplain and chancellor to King Edward the Confessor, was the first Bishop of Devon and Cornwall united in one diocese. At his request the King removed the united sees of St. Germans and Crediton to Exeter, "for fear of the Danes, and because of the fewness of the people." The ceremony of Leofric's installation was thus performed; King Edward first placed the charter with his own hand upon the high altar of St. Peter's Church; he then led Leofric by the right hand, while his Queen Editha led him by the left hand, up to the episcopal throne, and placed him in it, in the presence of the dignified clergy and great nobles of the realm. After this time Cornwall was chiefly in the care of suffragan Bishops, dependent on the

see at Exeter. Thomas Vivian, titular Bishop of Megara, and Prior of Bodmin, held several ordinations in Bodmin church; and after him William of Hippo, in 1538.

The present cathedral is the third church which has been built on the same site; the two Norman towers standing at the end of the transepts are part of the work of Bishop Warlewast, a Norman, in 1112; the remaining parts were built between 1280 and 1420 by Bishops Quivil, Bytton, Stapledon, and Grandisson. The throne in the choir, the most magnificent in England, was erected by John Boothe, Bishop in 1465. The cloisters were destroyed by Cromwell's soldiers.

Of the Bishops of Exeter, Bishop Bartholomew, consecrated in 1161, took the King's part against Becket; he was called "The Luminary of the English Church." Walter Bronescombe governed the diocese with great ability and zeal for twenty-two years; in one year, 1268, he consecrated forty churches in Devon and Cornwall; he also founded and richly endowed the college of Glasseney, near Penryn. Walter de Stapledon was a faithful minister and friend of the unhappy King Edward II, who, when he fled from London, left the government of the city in the Bishop's hands; but the office cost him his life, for the populace rising for Queen Isabel, beheaded the Bishop and threw his body into the river; he is to be remembered and reverenced as the founder of Exeter college, Oxford.

Bishop John Grandisson at a great expense completed the cathedral; he was grave, wise, and politic, and was sent on matters of great weight and importance to the Emperor, the Kings of France and Spain, and other the mightiest Princes of Christendom. He was very frugal, kept no men or horses unnecessary, and ever despised all vanities of outward pomp.

Bishop Myles Coverdale was appointed Bishop by Edward VI, he was ejected and imprisoned by Mary, but released and allowed to depart into Denmark; he returned

into England at her death; he was eminent in his holy toil for the translation of the Sacred Scriptures into English.

The greatly learned and pious Bishop Hall was sometime in charge of the see of Exeter. Seth Ward was chosen Bishop after the rebellion; he pulled down a huge party-wall which Cromwell had built across the cathedral to divide it into two preaching-places, one for the Presbyterians, the other for the Independents, and cleansed and restored the house of God, and put up the organ now existing there.

Sir Jonathan Trelawney, a Cornishman, was translated to Exeter in 1689; while Bishop of Bristol he was one of the seven Bishops imprisoned in the Tower by James II, because they would not permit their clergy to read from their pulpits the declaration of liberty of conscience to Dissenters and Romanists. The Bishops were followed to the Tower by a vast concourse of people, kneeling in their way and begging their blessing; the nobles kept court at the Tower, and the soldiers on guard drank their health. After about a month's imprisonment they were conveyed to Westminster Hall for trial, the people following them with prayers and acclamations; and when the judges pronounced the verdict of their acquittal, because they had but obeyed the laws of the land, it was received with such "a wonderful shout," says Clarendon, who was present, "that one would have thought the Hall had cracked." "O what a sight was that to behold the people crowding into the churches to return thanks to God, for so great a blessing, with the greatest earnestness and ecstacy of joy, lifting up their hands to heaven; to see illuminations in every window, and bonfires at every door, and to hear the bells throughout all the city, ringing out peals of joy." The Bishops themselves, immediately after their acquittal, went to Whitehall Chapel to return thanks.

The Right Reverend Henry Phillpotts, D.D., is the present Bishop of the diocese of Exeter.

Part III.

CIVIL GEOGRAPHY OF CORNWALL.

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I.—THE SURVEY OF CORNWALL.

The county of Cornwall is bounded on the north by the Bristol Channel; on the west by the Atlantic; on the south by the English Channel; and on the east by the Tamar. From the source of the Tamar to the sea is a neck of land about three miles broad; but for this Cornwall would be an island.

The length of the coast line from Moorwinstow to the Land's End is about ninety miles; from the Land's End to Rame Head about one hundred; and from the Rame Head to the source of the Tamar forty miles.

Cornwall is separated from Devon by the Tamar, by a rivulet in Maker, a line in St. Budeaux, the river Carey, a line on Sherston Moor, and the Marsland Brook. It lies more south than Ireland, Cape Clear being about twenty-six miles north of Moorwinstow, the most northernly parish in Cornwall. There is no land to the west of Cornwall nearer than North America: the northern part of the island of Newfoundland is in the same latitude as the county of Cornwall.

The Land's End is the extreme westernly point of Cornwall and England: some parts of Scotland extend more to the westward. The Lizard is the extreme southern point of Cornwall, England, and Great Britain.

Of the fifty-two counties of England and Wales, Cornwall stands the sixteenth both as regards size and population, it contains 1,407 square miles, or 900,480 acres, not including the isles of Scilly. The population of the whole county in 1841 was 341,269; in 1851, 354,193. The increase from 1831 to 1841, was 40,331; from 1841 to 1851, only 12,934. This extraordinary decrease is owing to the large emigration which annually takes place from Cornwall.

The population of some of the parishes by the census of 1851 is as under:

Camborne	12,887	most populous parish.
Temple	24	least populous parish.
Madron	11,699	
St. Mary's, Scilly	2,651	
Callington	2,142	
Calstock	4,530	
St. Hilary	3,021	with Marazion.
Kenwyn	9,742	with part of Truro.
Launceston	2,591	
St. Just in Penwith....	8,759	
Falmouth.....	7,274	
Liskeard	6,128	
St. Mary's	3,108	with part of Truro.
Gluvias	4,697	with Penryn.
Paul.....	5,408	with Newlyn.
The Mount	147	
Illogan	9,218	
Redruth	10,571	
St. Clement's	3,465	with part of Truro.
St. Austle	10,750	
St. Agnes	6,673	
Gwennap	10,465	
Wendron	8,676	
Bodmin	4,705	
Looe Island.....	7	
St. Erney.....	79	

The most populous parish in 1801 was Madron.

,,	,,	1811	St. Austle.
,,	,,	1821	Madron.
,,	,,	1831	Redruth.
,,	,,	1841	Madron.
,,	,,	1851	Camborne.

Moorwinstow is the most northernly parish, Landewednack the most southernly: Calstock the most easternly, Sennen the most westernly. Alternon is the largest parish, Tregoney St. James the smallest: St. Neot is the second largest parish, Lostwithiel the second smallest. Camborne is the most populous parish, Temple the least populous. Lanivet is the most central parish in the county, St. Germans the finest. Truro is the largest town, Penzance the prettiest town, Bodmin the county town. The Tamar is the largest river; Brownwilly is the highest hill. The three peninsulas are Roseland, Meneage, and Penwith. The parishes on the west side of the Tamar, and yet in Devon, are Werrington and North Petherwin. The parish on the west of the Tamar, divided between Devon and Cornwall, is Maker. Two parishes without churches are Temple and Tregoney.

There are in Cornwall three St. Stephens,—St. Stephens by Saltash, St. Stephens by Launceston, and St. Stephens in Brannel, near St. Austle: three St. Anthonys,—St. Anthony in Meneage, St. Anthony in Roseland, and Anthony St. Jacob, or Anthony East, or Anthony by Torpoint: two Mawgans,—Mawgan in Meneage, and Mawgan in Pydar: two Lanteglos,—Lanteglos by Camelford, and Lanteglos by Fowey: two St. Justs,—St. Just in Roseland, called also St. East, and St. Just in Penwith: two St. Columbs,—Higher and Lower, or Major and Minor: three Ruans,—Ruan Lanihorne, in Roseland, Ruan Major and Ruan Minor, in Meneage: two St. Ives,—St. Ives in Penwith, and St. Ives in East, called always St. Eve; three St. Marys,—St. Mary's, Truro, St. Mary's, Scilly, and St. Mary Wick: two St. Agnes,—St. Agnes in Pydar, called St. Anne's, and St.

Agnes, an island of Scilly: two Helstons,—Helston, a borough in Wendron, and Helston, a manor in Trigg: four St. Michaels,—St. Michael Penkevil, St. Michael Carhayes, St. Michael's Stow, and St. Michael's Mount: three Perrans,—Perran-Arworthal, Perran-Zabuloe, and Perran-Uthno: two Pethericks,—Little Petherick, and Petherick Major, or Padstow: two Creeds,—Creed by Grampound, and St. Creed in Penwith: two St. Martins,—St. Martin's by Looe, and St. Martin's in Meneage: two St. Clements,—St. Clement's parish by Truro, and St. Clement's Isle, in Mount's Bay: two St. Breocks,—St. Breock by Wadebridge, and St. Breock by Helston, called Breage.

From its being exposed to the full fury of the Atlantic storms, careering unchecked over four thousand miles of water, Cornwall has the most rugged and broken coast of any county in England; its gulfs and bays are deeper, its headlands more bold and dangerous. It seems quite certain that at some short time before or after the Norman Conquest a large tract of land, lying between the Lizard, the Scilly Islands, and the Land's End, was submerged by the sea. The Scilly Islands were then only ten in number, the largest of them, named Silura, almost touching the mainland. This island consisted of a large, low plain, containing the town of Lyons, with several smaller ones, one hundred and forty churches, and a forest called the Wood of Guffaer; the whole tract of land was called Lyonesse. The Saxon Chronicle for 1014 relates, that "in this year came that mickle sea flood, widely through this land, and it ran up so far as never at no time before; and it drowned many towns, and mankind too innumerable to be computed". Again, under the year 1099, it records, "This year, on Martinmas day, sprang up so much the sea-flood, and so mickle harm did, as no man minded it ever afore"; and Florence of Worcester says, "In 1099, the sea comes out upon the shore, and buried towns and men very many, oxen and sheep innumerable". In one of these, or other inundations, which happened between the

ninth and eleventh centuries, the Lyonesse, and that large space of land between Tolpenpenwith and the Lizard, now forming Mount's Bay, were probably overwhelmed with water. There is unbroken tradition in the west in testimony to the fact, and the fishermen profess to have seen buildings yet standing under the water, and paved ways, visible at low tides. The Goodwin Sands in Kent may have been formed at the same time.

The bays on the north coast are, Bude Bay, Port Isaac Bay, Watergate Bay, Perran Bay, and St. Ives Bay; on the west, Whitesand Bay; on the south, Mount's Bay, Falmouth Bay, Gerrans Bay, Veryan Bay, St. Austle Bay, and Whitesand Bay. The principal headlands are, on the north, Tintagel Head, Pentire Point, Trevose Head, and St. Agnes Head; on the west, Cape Cornwall and Land's End; on the south, Tolpenpenwith, the Lizard, the Deadman, the Greben, and the Rame. The only inhabited island on the coast is St. George's Island, near Looe; there are dangerous rocks, some sunken, some just visible, lying off most of the large headlands. There was a saying in Cornwall, "When the Rame and the Deadman meet," referring to that which would never come to pass. The sea on the coast is of an average depth, and the slope of the solid ground beneath it in general so trifling, that if the water were drawn off from its bed, Cornwall would appear to rise upon a vast plain.

The shape of the county is that of a cornucopia, or horn of plenty, from which some will have its Latin name Cornubia to be derived; children love to have it compared to a cavalier's boot and spur, kicking at the Scilly Islands; like Italy, kicking away Sicily.

The labourers of Cornwall are divided into three classes, miners, fishermen, and agricultural workmen. Of the higher classes, Queen Elizabeth said, "The Cornish gentlemen are all born courtiers with a becoming confidence"; and their high and chivalrous bearing in the wars of King Charles, bears witness to their bravery and nobility of soul. Of three

great Cornish families it used to be said, "A Trelawney was never known to want courage; a Grenville, loyalty; or a Godolphin, wit". In the western parts, the native race of Britons is mixed and crossed with the descendants of the Tyrian and Jewish colonists: in the midland districts some specimens of the pure Celtic family may yet be found: in the east, the Celt has met the Saxon, and the spirit and effervescence of the former, being tempered by the phlegm and gravity of the latter, the union of these two natures is the perfection of English character.

The ancient games of Cornwall are wrestling and hurling; in wrestling, the men of Cornwall and Devon have always been famous; they hug in wrestling, that is, clasp arms round the whole body, as the ancients wrestled. Hurling is not now so common; it is a game peculiar to Cornwall, and is played by large parties of forty or fifty on a side. A player deals a large wooden ball, with a plate of silver inlaid, inscribed,

"Guare wheag,
Yw guare teag."

that is, "Fair play is good play", and one party strives to seize this ball and carry it off to a goal, often four miles away, while the other endeavours to take it in the opposite direction.

For her early traffic with the merchant-princes of Tyre, and for her connexion through them with Scripture and the east; for her having been the refuge and resting-place of the ancient Church in the day of her persecution; for her intimate connexion with the kingdom of England in some of the most stirring periods of its history, and especially for her heroic struggle in the seventeenth century in defence of her Church and King; for her saints, her crosses, her cairns, her cromlechs, her fisheries, and her mines, Cornwall is the most interesting and historical portion of the British empire.

II.—THE DIVISIONS OF CORNWALL.

The county is formed into two divisions for parliamentary elections, East and West. The boundary-line passes between Newlyn and St. Columb Minor; south of Colan; between St. Columb Major and St. Enoder; west of St. Dennis; between Ladock and St. Enoder, St. Erme and Probus; between Creed and St. Stephens and St. Ewe; and between Veryan and St. Michael Carhayes; all places east of this line being in the eastern division, all west of it in the western.

Each division of the county returns two members to Parliament: the polling places for the eastern division are Bodmin, Launceston, Liskeard, Stratton, St. Austle, St. Columb Major, Camelford, and Callington; for the western division, Truro, Helston, Penzance, and Redruth. The places of election are Bodmin and Truro.

The boroughs of Bodmin, Truro, and Falmouth with Penryn, return two members each; Launceston, Liskeard, Helston, and St. Ives, each return one member.

Before 1832, Cornwall returned forty-four members to Parliament; all the following boroughs, returning each two members, were disfranchised by the Reform Bill; Bossiney, Camelford, East Looe, West Looe, Fowey, St. Germans, Callington, Lostwithiel, St. Mawes, Michell, Newport, Saltash, and Tregoney. Grampound also returned two members till 1824, when its privilege was annulled for bribery. Helston, St. Ives, and Liskeard, which formerly returned two members, now return each but one; and Falmouth is united in the franchise with Penryn.

The county is divided into nine Hundreds, East, West, Kirrier, Penwith, Trigg, Lesnewth, Stratton, Powder, and Pydar. Domesday Book mentions only seven Hundreds, Conarton, Faweton, Pawton, Rialton, Stratton, Tiberta, and Winneton.

The arms of the county are, sable, fifteen bezants, five,

four, three, two, one; supporters, two lions rampant; crest, a lion passant; all proper; motto, One and All.

The chief turnpike roads are those from Torpoint, through Liskeard to Bodmin, St. Austle, Truro, Falmouth, Penzance; from Liskeard through Lostwithiel to St. Austle; from Truro through Redruth, Camborne, and Hayle, to St. Ives; from Launceston to Bodmin; from Launceston to Camelford, Wadebridge, St. Columb, and Truro. The turnpike roads are under fourteen Trusts, and extend over 335 miles.

The railways are, the West Cornwall Railway, from Truro, through Redruth and Hayle to Penzance, for the conveyance of goods and passengers; the Bodmin and Wadebridge Railway; the Liskeard and Caradon Railway; and the Union Railway from Newquay to Par, connecting the north and south seas.

III.—THE TRADE OF CORNWALL.

The chief trading port of Cornwall is Falmouth, and Falmouth Harbour the first safe anchorage to vessels entering the channel. A great trade is also carried on from Truro. The other ports are Penzance, Hayle, Charlestown, Newquay, Padstow, Bude, Fowey, Port Isaac, and Looe.

The exports to foreign parts are pilchards, tin, copper, and lead. The exports to other English ports are china-stone, soap-rock, antimony, arsenic, mundic, granite, and slate, which are sent to Bristol, Liverpool, Plymouth, and London.

The foreign imports are tobacco (entered only at Falmouth), timber, grain, flour, sugar, rum, cotton, staves, &c., from America; fruit, wine, brandy, wool, salt, &c., from Spain and Portugal; cheese and butter from Holland; hemp, tar, iron, linen, sailcloth, timber, grain, &c., from the Baltic;

fruit, oil, silk, salt, &c., from the Mediterranean; fruit, wine, brandy, flour, cattle, &c., from France.

The British imports are timber from Quebec; coal from Wales and Sunderland; groceries, ship-chandlery, earthenware, salt, manufactured goods in iron, cotton, wool, &c., from London, Bristol, Liverpool, and Plymouth.

The woollen manufacture at one time flourished in Cornwall, and Tregoney was the place of export; later it was established at Menheniot and Callington, but is now decayed. There are large iron foundries at Hayle and Perranwharf, where the most powerful steam engines in the world are made; and there are powder mills at Perran and Herodsfoot, and other places. There are some paper manufactories.

IV.—THE AGRICULTURE OF CORNWALL.

Agriculture in Cornwall up to Elizabeth's time was much neglected; the land uncultivated, the people tinners, and dependent on Devon for food. "They had little bread-corn; their drink water, or at best whey, for the richest farmer in a parish brewed not above twice a year, and then, good lack! what liquor. Their meat *whitsul*, as they called it, namely, milk, sour-milk, cheese, curds, butter, and such like, as came from the cow and ewe, who were tied by the one leg at pasture. Their apparel coarse in matter, ill-shaped in manner; their legs and feet bare, to which old folk had so accustomed their youth, that they could hardly abide to wear any shoes, complaining how it made their feet over-hot. Their dwellings were walls of earth; low, thatched roofs; few partitions, no planchings or windows of glass, and scarcely any chimneys, other than a hole in the wall to let out the smoke; their bed, straw and a blanket; as for sheets, so much linen had not yet stepped over the channel."

At the end of Elizabeth's reign corn was first exported from Cornwall to Spain, and agriculture has since gone on improving. Orchards were planted in Cornwall about that time, and it is stated that potatoes were grown here long before Sir Walter Raleigh brought them from Virginia.

The principal corn crops grown in Cornwall are wheat, barley, and oats. The root crops are turnips, mangel-wurzel, potatoes, and carrots. The green crops are clovers of various kinds, rape, vetches, rye-grass or eaver, and cabbage. Hops were once much cultivated in Roseland. Peas and beans for cattle are not sown in Cornwall. Some flax is grown for the sake of linseed; but neither hemp nor teazels are at present cultivated.

Sea-wrack, called oreweed, and sea-sand, being formed of pounded shells and full of lime, are much used for manure on the coast. In the eastern parts lime is burnt in great quantities, limestone being abundant at Plymouth.

Very excellent cider, of the rough-flavoured kind, is made in the Hundred of East, and generally throughout the county.

The best honey in England is that of the neighbourhood of the Land's End, the bees gathering it from the fine heaths and other wild flowers that grow luxuriantly there.

Oats and barley are bound in sheaves, like wheat; wheat also is oftener mown than reaped. The stubble left after harvest is called *arishes*, and shocks of corn, called *arish-mows*, remain many weeks in the field.

The method of making butter by churning is not practised in Cornwall. Milk is set on a gentle fire to simmer; the scalded cream, which of itself is a perfect condiment, is then skimmed off and made into butter by being turned with the hand. This custom is peculiar to Cornwall, Devon, and Brittany, and no doubt was carried over into this last country by the Britons who settled there: it is a singular memorial of the Celtic race. The patriarchal practice of baking cakes on the hearth is still common in the inland and agricultural

districts. Turf is used for fuel on the moors, coal being dear and wood very scarce.

V.—THE DUKEDOM OF CORNWALL.

The first Earl of Cornwall after the Conquest was Robert de Morton, brother of the Conqueror; William I endowed the Earldom with seven hundred and ninety three manors. Henry II gave the title to John, his youngest son. John, becoming King of England, gave it to his son Richard, a brave, religious, and powerful prince, elected and crowned Emperor of Germany and King of the Romans, but who resigned his foreign royalties, and returning to England, spent much of his time in Cornwall.

Edward II made Piers Gaveston Earl of Cornwall. Edward III erected the Earldom into a Dukedom, and gave it to his noble and heroic son, Edward the Black Prince; and ever since, the eldest son of the reigning sovereign is held to be Earl and Duke of Cornwall, to come of age as soon as he is born, and to claim all the rights of the Dukedom from his birth, without patent of creation. To this title was added that of Prince of Wales, which is conferred by the sovereign by creation. At the same time, Edward, though only seven years old, received from his father the stannaries of the county, with the coinage of tin, and all the profits thence arising, with many large manors, called the Lands of the Duchy of Cornwall, though not all in Cornwall.

Richard II, Henry V, Henry VI, Edward V, Arthur, eldest son of Henry VII, and after his death, his brother, Henry VIII, all held the Dukedom in succession. Henry VIII alienated the honour of Wallingford from the Duchy, and annexed twenty-seven manors in Cornwall in its stead. He was succeeded in the title by his son Edward, and during

the reigns of Mary and Elizabeth the Dukedom was invested in the crown. Elizabeth sold sixteen manors belonging to the Duchy; but Henry, eldest son of James I, the next Duke, recovered them by law, and the purchasers lost all their purchase-money. Henry dying before his father, his brother Charles became Duke of Cornwall, and after him his son Charles II. The title lay in abeyance from his time till the accession of the house of Hanover, when it was conferred on George Augustus, only son of George I; to him succeeded Frederick, his son; and to him, his son, George III. In the reign of George III, eleven manors in Cornwall were sold by Act of Parliament, metals and minerals being reserved to the Dukes of Cornwall for ever. To George III succeeded his son, George IV. The next and present Duke of Cornwall is His Royal Highness Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, who inherits the Dukedom by right, as being the eldest son of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria.

The Dukes of Cornwall never had a residence in Cornwall, but the Earls before them lived at Launceston Castle, occasionally occupying Tintagel, Restormel, Liskeard, and Moresk.

The Duchy lands are far more extensive than those of any other holding in the county.

The Duke formerly possessed in Cornwall ten castles; nine parks, and one forest, all full of deer; fifty-three manors, thirteen boroughs, and extensive parts of moorlands. In the necessity of the Crown in the Rebellion, a large part of the Duchy lands in Cornwall, with the whole of the lands attached to the Principality of Wales and Earldom of Chester, were sold to raise money. The land revenue in Cornwall is now about £5,000 a year, the tin dues about £10,000. The Duchy includes the city of Exeter, and the whole of Dartmoor, in Devonshire, and many other lands in various parts of England.

All the Hundreds of the county were anciently attached

to the Earldom of Cornwall, except Penwith, of which two-thirds also were the property of the Duchy up to the reign of Charles I.

VI.—THE NOBILITY OF CORNWALL.

Cornwall gave the title of Earl before the Norman Conquest. Many Cornish peerages were granted by the Kings of England, but in Elizabeth's time they had all become extinct.

The ennobled families of Cornwall are, that of Boscawen, by the title of Viscount Falmouth and Boscawen, whose seat is Tregothnan: that of Trefusis, by the title of Lord Clinton and Say: that of Mount Edgcumbe, whose title is Earl of Mount Edgcumbe and Cothele, and Viscount Valletort, and its seat, Mount Edgcumbe, in Devon: that of Eliot, by the title of Earl of St. Germans and Baron Eliot, of Port Eliot in St. Germans: that of Graves, by the title of Baron Graves of Gravesend, in the Irish peerage, whose seat is Thanckes, in Anthony: that of Basset, Baron of Tehidy and Lord Basset of Stratton, whose seat is Tehidy Park, in Illogan: that of Vivian, Lord Vivian of Truro, whose seat is Glynn.

The extinct peerage of Cornwall contains a list of names famous in their day, as Bottreaux, Bonville, Pomeroy, Cardinan, Archdekne, Robartes, Mohun, Grenville, Arundel, and Godolphin. And their houses have perished with them; of Bottreaux Castle the mount only remains; of Lord Bonville's seat at Trelawney there are a few ruins; Trerice, the seat of the Arundels, is a farm-house; so is Godolphin, and many others; Stow, the most noble mansion in the west, is utterly demolished; Lanherne is a nunnery.

Noblemen connected with Cornwall are, the Duke of

Northumberland, to whom the manor and castle of Launceston belong, and Werrington Park; the Duke of Leeds, to whom Godolphin belongs; and the Duke of Bedford, who holds the manor of Anthony, and others. The Earl of Sandwhich has estates in West and Penwith.

The family of Erskine was ennobled by the title of Baron Restormel, but they have no land in the county. Restormel is the property of the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe.

The Lord Lieutenant of the county is Sir W. L. S. Trelawney, of Harewood, Calstock.

VII.—THE LANGUAGE OF CORNWALL.

The British language was a dialect of the Gaelic or Keltic, and is of the same family as the Erse, Irish, Welsh, and Armorican. It is of Eastern origin, having a common birth with Egyptian, Arabic, and Chaldee, namely, from the Hebrew. It is extinct as a spoken tongue, but exists in a few manuscripts and books, and in the names of towns, manors, castles, houses, capes, lakes, hills, rivers, and families, in mining and fishing terms, in the names of household vessels, tools of husbandry, &c.; but in the eastern parts these names are often half Saxon.

By Tre, Ros, Car, Lan, Pol, and Pen,
You well may know all Cornishmen.

It was generally spoken till after Edward I, and partially after Henry VIII, but frequent intercourse with England, and the use of the English language in forms of law, and in the Church services, caused it rapidly to decline. The Vicar of Menheniot was the first parson who taught his people the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and the Commandments, in English, at the end of the reign of Henry VIII. In 1610 it was much used in the western Hundreds; in 1640, the Vicar of

Feock used to administer the Holy Communion in Cornish, because the old people did not sufficiently understand English; in St. Paul and St. Just it was commonly spoken by the fishermen and tinners in 1650. In 1678 the Rector of Landewednack preached a sermon in Cornish, and this is the last account of its having been used in public worship. In 1701, it was heard only in a few villages in the extreme west; in 1746, a sailor from Mount's Bay, going on shore at Morlaix to buy vegetables, found that the Bretons understood Cornish better than his own countrymen: in 1768, Dolly Pentreath, an old fisherwoman of Mousehole, spoke it fluently, but only a few aged people could understand her. In 1777, John Nancarrow, of Marazion, conversed in Cornish: in 1790 it was spoken near the Land's End, and William Matthews, who died at Newlyn in 1800, was well acquainted with it. This is the last record of the Cornish language: it is now totally extinct, though the tone of the language, a monotonous chant, is still preserved. Better English is spoken in Cornwall than in Devon or Somerset.

The first book printed in Cornish was Lhuyd's Cornish Grammar in 1707. There are several manuscripts of vellum, written in Cornish, in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, one as old as 1036, containing a history of our Saviour's Passion.

In the construction of sentences in Cornish grammar, the adjective generally follows the substantive, as *Paz agan*, Father ours; and *March guiddn*, Horse white; the preposition follows the word it governs; the nominative case, whether noun or pronoun, and the objective also, are often incorporated with the verb; letters are changed in the beginning, middle, and end of words, to form the difference in gender, number, case, or tense; and several words are compounded into one, for the sake of brevity of expression.

The Apostles' Creed in Cornish, as formerly used in all churches, runs thus:

"*Me agris aez en Du, an Tas Allogollogack, wresses a Neu hag doar:*

Hag en Jesu Chrest, ys nuell mab agan arluth: neb ve concevijis ryb an hairon sperres: genjis ay an Voz Mareea, cothoff orthoff Pontius Pilat: ve crowsye, maraws, ag bothens: of deskynas en the Iffran: hag an trysa jouma ef sevye arte thort an maraws: ef askynnas en the Neuf: hag setvah wor an dighow dorne ay Dû, an Tas Allogollogack: rag en a ef fyth dos the judgge an beaw hag an maraws.

Me agris en benegas spirres: an hairon catholic egles: an communion an sans: an givyans ay peags: an sevyans ay an corfe: hag an bewe regnaveffere. Amen.

Other specimens of Cornish are these:

"*Meea navidna cawzasawznech.*" I can speak no Saxonage.

"*Meor ras tha Dhu.*" Many thanks to God.

The following words are still in continual use:

Whisht, melancholy, miserable.
Tine, to light.
Clunk, to swallow.
Gook, a sun bonnet.
Pillom, dust.
Arish, stubble.
Clomb, earthenware.
Scat, to break.
Sclum, to scratch.
Slock, to beguile.

with many others.

DOLLY PENTREATH'S EPITAPH.

"*Coth Doll Pentreath cans ha dean,*
Marow ha kledyz ed Paul plên;—
Na ed an Eglos, gan pobel brâs,
Bes ed Eglos-hay, coth Dolly es."

"Old Doll Pentreath, one hundred aged and two,
Deceased and buried in Paul parish too;
Not in the Church, with people great and high,
But in the Churchyard doth old Dolly lie."

CORNISH NAMES OF THE MONTHS.

Mis-Genver, or Cold Air Month, January.
Hu-evral, or Whirling Month, February.
Mis-merh, or Horse Month, March.
Mis-ebrall, or Primrose Month, } April.
Abrilly, or Mackarel Month, }
Mis-me, or Flower Month, May.
Mis-epham, or Summer Month, June.
Mis-gorephan, or Head Summer Month, July.
Mis-east, or Harvest Month, August.
Mis-guerdn-gala, or White Straw Month, September.
Mis-edra, or Watery Month, October.
Mis-dhu, or Black Month, November.
Mis-kevardin, or Month following Black Month, December.

The ancient Cornish kingdom extended into Devonshire as far as the river Exe; and the Cornish language was spoken in the South-Hams district in that county as late as the time of Edward I, though the Cornish had been driven beyond the Tamar three centuries before.

Part IV.

NATURAL GEOGRAPHY OF CORNWALL.

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I.—CLIMATE OF CORNWALL.

The air of Cornwall is moist, especially on the coast, but mild and extremely genial. Flushing, near Falmouth, and Marazion, near Penzance, have the fame of being the most sheltered and healthy spots in the county.

The wet months of Cornwall are October, November, December, January, and rain falls in great abundance. The average number of fine days in the year is 114: of rainy 164: of cloudy and changeable 87. The spring is late: so are the harvests. The winter is mild: there is seldom much ice or snow, and the range of the thermometer in the west, in the three coldest months, in shelter, is from 44° to 50°. The mean annual temperature at Penzance is 54° 5′. Cornwall therefore possesses one of the most equable climates in Europe.

The summers are generally cool, and fruits from want of heat, have not much sweetness or flavour; some sorts will not ripen. Barley has been sown, mown, and threshed within nine weeks, about the Lizard.

Winds are very violent on the west coast, and the storms terrible. It has been said that the north west wind is the scourge of Cornwall; we will rather say, it is God's good gift to bring us pure air and health. Cornwall is not subject to thunder-storms, but when they come, they often break with

great violence; some hailstones of large size have fallen, and the lightning has furrowed the earth as a plough-share would, has burst large rocks asunder, and shattered the towers of many churches.

Mineral vapours have been known to arise out of the earth and take fire. There is a singular electric light seen constantly in winter near St. Austle. The *ignis fatuus*, or will-o'-the-wisp, aurora borealis, and other meteors; parhelia and lunar rainbows, are not uncommon. Waterspouts hover around the coasts, and have often burst on the land with grievous results, filling mines and drowning many men. There have been at times destructive whirlwinds.

The shock of the Lisbon earthquake was felt at St. Michael's Mount, the sea ebbing and flowing in a strange and sudden manner; and shocks of earthquakes have been felt of late years, running across the county, and making the earth tremble at the bottom of the deepest mines.

People live to a great age in Cornwall; there are many records in the parish registers of persons aged from 100 to 150 years.

II.—SURFACE OF CORNWALL.

The soils of Cornwall are three, growan, shelf, and loam. Growan is a light, black, peat-earth, mixed with particles of crumbled granite; below this is often a bed of quartz, and below this yellow clay. Shelf is the most prevalent kind of earth; it is decomposed clay-slate, and according to its substratum, is either a very fertile or a hungry and greedy soil. The loamy soils in the lowlands, along the river-courses, and in the valleys which run up inland, are very rich and fruitful, being full of alluvial deposits from the hills.

Round Stratton on the north-east is a fertile district on

deep clay, producing much corn. Another rich district extends along the banks of the Camel from Lanteglos to Padstow, and thence to Cubert westward, where the crops are very heavy, and barley is sown immediately after wheat. The corn of Padstow is the best in the county. Further south of Phillack, ninety bushels of barley have been raised on one acre of land.

From the Land's End across the county to Penryn and up the coast to St. Agnes, the soil is on granite, and fitter for pasturage, barley, and oats, than wheat.

The eastern side of Meneage includes the richest tract of land in England, and all the parishes round Mount's Bay make large returns of produce. It is said that a thousand acres round Penzance are let for ten thousand pounds a year, and that nine hundred bushels of potatoes have been raised on one acre.

Roseland is famous for producing all the fruits of the earth in abundance, and for its sweet mutton. The country between the Fowey and the Fal is called the granary of Cornwall.

From the Fowey to the Tamar, including the southern parts of the hundreds of West and East, as far inland as Liskeard, the clay-slate throws up excellent wheat and barley to the very edge of the sea-cliffs.

The north coast from St. Perran to Tintagel, where not overblown by sand, is shelfy, and in some places of a deep, fat mould, good for all grain, and yielding rich pasture for sheep. The shores are covered with millions of small shell-snails, on which the sheep feed greedily.

The middle parts of the county are open, waste, and barren, without wood, the soil black, bearing a few heaths, furze, and rusty grasses.

The scenery of the north coast is grand; the cliffs are high, steep, and craggy, and go down straight into the ocean, or are bordered by a belt of sand; there are often pretty little beaches between the cliffs. Vast drifts of sand have

been thrown up on this coast, and a tremendous sea beats along the whole length of the north-western shores.

The coast-scenery on the south is not so striking, but in many parts, as in St. Anthony in Roseland, Fowey, St. Martins, and St. Germans, is very beautiful; and the mouths of the valleys opening seawards, and often traversed by small rivers, fringed with wood, present views that may not be excelled.

The inland aspect of the country is that of continued succession of hill and valley: the hills low, but steep and very numerous. A ridge of granite rocks, (similar to those of Devon, but severed from them by the deep vale through which the Tamar flows) passes through the centre of the county, like a huge broken backbone, from east to west; its jagged and storm-beaten summits, called tors, rise from 500 to nearly 1,400 feet in height, and from its northern and southern slopes the rivers of Cornwall descend, the largest flowing down the southern side.

There is much more rain on the northern side of the great range of central highlands than on the southern; for the westerly and north-westerly winds, which most prevail, drive the clouds against the side exposed to them, and there, being intercepted by the hill-tops, descend in copious showers.

III.—GEOLOGY OF CORNWALL.

From Moorwinstow to Boscastle, and thence through Lesnewth and St. Cleather to Launceston and the Tamar, including the Hundreds of Stratton and Trigg, the undersoil is slate, lying on the granite of the central hills.

Red sandstone appears at Cawsand, and on the shore of Whitesand Bay, and porphyry at Redding Point, in the Sound.

From Tintagel Point to St. Ives' Bay, the prevailing for-

mation is slates and grits, (with fine clay slates in St. Teath); crossing from St. Ives to Penzance some trappean rocks appear.

The twelve western parishes of Penwith are almost wholly of granite formation.

Around Mount's Bay to Mullion Isle, trappean rocks, slates, granite, felspar, and porphyry are found in conjunction. Opposite Mullion Isle the range of the famous serpentine rocks commences, and embraces the whole headland of the Lizard up to the Manacles, traversed with slate, asbestos, and the steatite.

From Falmouth Harbour to the Rame, the coast consists of schist or clay-slate, which extends inland over the lower part of the Hundreds of East and West, and up the Tamar to Calstock.

In Veryan, Gorran, and Talland, limestone shows in small patches.

A great granite mass extends from Camelford to St. Cleer on the east, and Bodmin on the west; this range includes Brownwilly, Roughtor, Kilmar, and Caradon, the four highest hills in the county. Northwards and southwards of this ridge trappean rocks come up mingled with slate. In Menheniot is a solitary mass of serpentine, rising out of a wide plain of schist.

Another great island of granite pushing up through clay-slate, stretches from the Fowey to the Fal, at a breadth of about six miles, skirted with veins of porphyry of extreme hardness.

The northern part of the Hundred of East, including Hingston Down, forms a third large division of granite.

The great granite field of the west, extends over Gwennap, Redruth, Illogan, southwards to Budock and Constantine, and westwards to the Land's End, interrupted with felspar, porphyry, and trap or greenstone.

IV.—MINERALS OF CORNWALL.

When it is supposed that land contains minerals, either from the discovery of fragments of ore on its surface, from burning the soil, from a metallic taste in the springs, or from other peculiar signs, a company is formed, and permission is bought of the owner of the soil to make drifts or horizontal trenches across the country in hope to cut the lode. The lode is a ridge of rock lying over the vein of ore. When a lode is cut, a shaft or deep perpendicular pit is sunk, and a whim or large windlass is fixed for the drawing up the iron bucket, called the kibble. After the shaft has reached the depth of a few fathoms, the water begins to rise, and a steam engine is erected for pumping it to the surface, unless the mine lies on a hill, when a tunnel is cut from the shaft, and the water passes off into the valley. The engines in Cornwall are the most powerful in the world, very costly in their erection, and very expensive in operation, in consequence of their vast consumption of coal. The men descend the shaft by ladders; in some few mines there is a man-engine for conveying the workmen up and down. There is no inflammable gas generated in any of the Cornish mines, but the air at great depths becomes very impure, and the heat is so great that the men work naked. They remain under ground eight hours, and during that time a man has frequently lost five or six pounds in weight by perspiration. The average age of the miner is 31 years; of agricultural labourers, who work double the time, 47 years.

The ore is blown out of the rock with gunpowder, drawn to the surface, broken and picked by girls, pounded in stamping-mills, washed by boys, and sent to the smelting-house; little ore is smelted in the county, in consequence of the expense of coal.

The owner of the soil receives a portion of the ore raised, varying from a sixth to a fifteenth, called "the lord's dish."

The price of ores differs according to their richness; some ores returning £20 a ton, some only £2.

Large fortunes have been made and lost by mining. Polgooth mine made a profit of £20,000 a year for many years; Polberrow cleared £40,000, and some mines more; on the other hand immense sums have been spent on mines that have never returned a single farthing.

Gold.—Gold has been found in Cornwall, but in very small quantities, in stream-works, and in the beds of rivers; it appears in grains from the size of fine sand to that of a pea. The streamers collect it in quills. In a wash of tin, at Castle Park, near Lostwithiel, "certain glorious corns" of gold were taken out of a heap; William Glynn, of Glynn, had a large seal-ring made of "hopps" of gold that came out of the river Fowey, below his house.

Silver.—Silver has been discovered in large quantities in combination with lead, and near copper lodes. Some mines have yielded native silver, as the Herland copper mine in Gwinear. The Garras lead mine gave 100 ounces of silver in a ton of ore. There are silver-lead mines in Calstock parish; the cup presented to the Duke of Cornwall in 1812, was made out of the metal raised in these mines.

Copper.—Copper was formerly cast aside as useless in working for tin. No copper mines were worked much earlier than 1690. It is very abundant in many parts of the county, and is found as virgin copper, in plates, in drops, in grains, in powder, and in masses of several pounds weight. It is smelted in Wales. In tin mines at a certain depth, tin wears out and leaves lodes of copper. Copper and tin lodes run east and west; lead lodes run nearly north and south. The parishes in which copper is found are Kenwyn, Kea, Wendron, St. Agnes, Illogan, Gwennap, Stythians, Camborne, St. Blazey, St. Cleer, and many others.

Iron.—Iron is also very abundant in Cornwall, but it has been little worked. Roman coins have been found in the iron works. Mundic is sulphuret of iron; it is found in

large bodies with copper and iron; sulphur, arsenic, and vitriol are extracted from it.

TIN.—The metal for which Cornwall has been famous in so many ages is stannum or tin. It is found in mines, among the sands of rivers, and on the sea-shore, and is procured by washing of earths. The stream-work tin is much purer and fetches a much higher price than mine tin. When smelted and moulded into blocks, it used to be carried to one of the coinage towns, Liskeard, Lostwithiel, Truro, Helstone, or Penzance, to be assayed by the stannary officers. The block was coined or quoined, that is, a corner (Norman-French *quoin*) was cut off, and if found pure, was stamped with the duchy seal. By the old stannary law, if any man adulterated the metal, three spoonfuls of melted tin were poured down his throat. Every hundred weight of tin paid a duty of four shillings to the Duke, but in 1838, the old custom of coining was abolished, and a compensation in lieu of dues given to the duchy.

The highlands in the east, particularly Hingston Down, were famous in early times for tin; the principal tin mines lie in Perranzabuloe, Kenwyn, Kea, Redruth, the peninsula of Penwith, St. Austle, and others; some are carried under the sea. There are stream-works in Lanlivery, St. Stephens, and many other parts, but the most extensive are at Carnon, between Truro and Penryn. In these works human remains have been found in mud and sand, among wood, leaves, nuts, and bones of animals. Carclaze is an open mine near St. Austle, which has been worked for many hundred years.

The Phœnicians fetched tin from Cornwall many centuries before our Saviour's birth: it is mentioned in the book of Numbers. It is found in Spain and Portugal, and many other parts, but in less quantities than in Cornwall. In the time of Alexander it had found its way into Africa, Arabia, and India; it was shipped in Britain at Ictis, and brought overland to Marseilles, and thence to Rome, where it was more highly valued than gold.

The Saxons seem to have little worked the mines, but under the Normans the Jews made of them a profitable trade. When Richard, King of the Romans, became Earl of Cornwall, he greatly encouraged the working of the mines, and granted a charter, which was the origin of the stannary laws. The tinners were by this charter exempt from all jurisdiction except that of the stannary courts, save in such cases as might affect lands, life, or limb. No laws were to be enacted but by the twenty-four stannators, chosen from the four stannary districts, Foymore, Blackmore, Tywarnhaile, and Penwith with Kirrier; the corporators of Launceston chose the stannators for Foymore; those of Lostwithiel for Blackmore; those of Truro for Tywarnhaile; and those of Helston for Penwith with Kirrier. The vice-warden's court is held once a month: the appeal lies to the Duke or Queen in council; the stannary parliament sits at Truro: the stannary prison till lately was at Lostwithiel. But the stannary laws have much fallen into disuse, and their powers have been superseded by the decrees of the higher courts. The Lord Warden of the stannaries is His Royal Highness Prince Albert.

Lead.—Lead mines have been long worked near Helston, and on a small scale in St. Issey, St. Minver, Endellion, and other parishes. In Menheniot and Calstock silver-lead mines of valuable character have been lately discovered.

Calamine, which in combination with copper makes brass, is very abundant. Mercury and platina have not been found in Cornwall. The largest mine of antimony was in Endellion: it is used for making types, and in medicine. Cobalt and bismuth have been discovered in many places, and manganese near Launceston and on Tregoss Moors.

Cornish diamonds are clear crystals, found in mines; some colourless, others yellow, green, purple, and black, and hard enough to cut glass, to make seals, and to bear engraving.

Cornish pebbles are fine: black and yellow jaspers are common: agates and opal are more rare. Of gems, rubies,

amethysts, topazes, and chrysolites have been found. There are some pearls in the streams in mussels and oysters, of little value; yet Suetonius tells us that Cæsar invaded Britain, incited by hope of British pearls, large specimens of which he used to poise in his palm in the forum at Rome.

Freestone, nearly as good as Portland stone, is dug in Lewannick, Crantock, and St. Columb. The Pentuan quarries, near St. Austle, yield a fine sandstone of a milky colour. There is good stone in Illogan, and on Goonhilly Downs, and in Warbstow a kind that will bear the fire.

Of coarse gritstone, granite or moorstone abounds throughout the county: there are five sorts, white, dove-coloured, yellow, red, and black: the white is found in Constantine and Stythians; red and black in Ludgvan; and yellow in the Tregoning quarries. Many sorts of granite are of very fine grain, hard, good to cut, and bear a bright polish.

Loadstone was discovered in a mine near Penryn. In a copper mine near Redruth is dug a kind of quartz, called swimming-stones, which floats on water. Very little chalk has been found in Cornwall, and that of coarse grit in St. Cleer. There is little limestone in the county; some in Veryan of an inferior sort; some in Talland Bay, which is burnt on the spot. Coal and culm have not been discovered in any part of Cornwall. Asbestos in small portions is seen in Menheniot, St. Cleer, and elsewhere. Talc of various kinds has been met with. Marl is found in Gwinear, Feock, Mullion, and Veryan. Slate of very best character, and in plates of large size, is quarried in St. Teath; inferior sorts are found wherever schist abounds.

Decomposed granite, called china-clay, is produced in large quantities near St. Austle: it is much used in the manufacture of china and porcelain. Steatite, a greasy clay, is the substance of the soap-rock of the Lizard; it is found also at Clicker Tor. The Lizard supplies different sorts of this clay, from which several services of china have been made for the royal table; it is used in making glass, resists

heat, and will take spots out of silk and cloth. Other clays of Cornwall are pipeclay; Lelant clay, for ovens; Ludgvan clay, for assaying; and Truro clay, which stands the fiercest fire, and is used for making crucibles.

The sea-sand on the north coast is of a brown red colour; on the west, white; on the south, grey: it is mixed with seaweed and used for manure.

V.—RIVERS OF CORNWALL.

The watershed of Cornwall has a southern drainage, and by far the greater part of the rivers flow into the English Channel.

The Tamar rises at Wooley Barrows, on the summit of a moor in the parish of Moorwinstow, about three miles from the sea coast. It flows southward, and after a course of ten miles gives name to the village and parish of North Tamerton (Tamar-town), and passing St. Stephens receives the river Werrington, and spreads into a fine lake in Werrington Park. Further on it receives the Attery, and passes under Poulston, Greyston, and New Bridges, to the Weir Head. Here it becomes navigable, and flowing by Calstock in an easterly direction, passes Cotehele and Pentillie, and just above Saltash passage receives the Tavy from Devon. Below Saltash, the Lynher from the west falls into it, and this part of the river, between Saltash and Devonport, being about four miles long, and half a mile broad, is called Hamoaze, in which ships of war lie in ordinary. It falls into Plymouth Harbour between Drake's Island and Mount Edgcumbe. The scenery on the banks of the Tamar is very beautiful. This river runs a course of forty miles.

The boundary line of Devon and Cornwall passes through the centre of Hamoaze; and in the case of some criminal

offences on board ships, Cornish juries have been discharged, because it has been proved that the vessel swung on the Devon side, and thus removed the cause out of their jurisdiction. The borough of Saltash has jurisdiction over the whole of Hamoaze, and of the river as far up as Calstock.

The Fowey rises in Foy-Fenton, at the foot of Brownwilly, in the parish of St. Breward, flows southward through the moorlands between St. Neot and St. Cleer, and is here called the Dranes; thence westerly by Glynn, southernly under Resprin Bridge, by Lanhydrock and Restormel Castle; it meets the tide and becomes navigable at Lostwithiel, and thence flows six miles, through beautiful scenery, into the sea at Fowey. It is thirty miles long.

The Fal divides the county into almost two equal parts. It rises at Fenton-Fal, near Hensburrow, in the parish of Roche, and gathering up many small streams from the moors, passes by Grampound, through the vale of Creed, leaving Tregoney on its left bank (to which town it was formerly navigable); then meeting the tide at Ruan, passes Tregothnan, joins Truro and St. Clement's creeks, and separating Mylor and St. Just, forms Carrig Road, and expands into Falmouth Harbour. It is nineteen and a half miles long, four of which are tidal.

The Lynher rises near Five Lanes, in Alternon, flows through Trebartha, where it forms a beautiful cascade, between Callington and St. Ive, between Pillaton and Landrake, and under Nottar Bridge; near Ince Castle it is joined by the Tidy, and after a course of twenty-seven miles, falls into Hamoaze below Saltash. Pearls are found in this river.

The Camel or Alan, the largest river on the north coast, has two sources; one two miles north of Camelford, near Worthyvale, the other under Roughtor. These join at Kea Bridge, and the river flows southernly by Lanteglos and Advent, with much beautiful scenery of wood and vale; by Lavethan, Colquite, and Slade; and in Egloshayle is met by the tide. A mile further west it passes Wadebridge, and

eight miles lower falls into Padstow Haven. Its whole length is twenty-nine miles.

The Inny rises in Alternon, and flows nineteen miles, by South Petherwin, Lezant, Stokeclimsland, and Carthamartha, into the Tamar at Innysfoot. It abounds with excellent trout.

The Tidy rises at the foot of Caradon, and passing between Menheniot and St. Ive and Quethiock, becomes tidal at Tidiford; whence, flowing by Port Eliot and St. German's Quay, it falls into the Lynher at Ince Point.

The Seaton has its source in St. Cleer, on the west side of Caradon, and flows through Menheniot by Coldrenick and Catchfrench, and separating St. Germans from Morval and St. Martins, falls into the sea at Seaton. The deposits of sand brought down by this stream from the Caradon copper mines, have destroyed hundreds of acres of land at its mouth.

The Looe rises at Treworgy in St. Cleer, and flows south of Liskeard, through a lovely vale, between Morval and Duloe; it becomes navigable at Sandplace, separates St. Martins and Talland, and falls into the English Channel between East and West Looe.

The Duloe rises in St. Pinnock, passes through the deep vales of Trelawne, by Trenant into the Looe.

St. Austle rises at Hensburrow, joins the Menacuddle Vale stream, and falls into the sea near Pentuan.

The Gweek rises at Buttris, north-west from Wendron, and flowing nine and a half miles, falls into the English Channel at Mawnan.

The Hayle is formed of four brooks, uniting at Relubbus, near St. Hilary; it flows northwards by St. Earth to Hayle town, becomes navigable there, and falls into St. Ives Bay.

The Gannel rises in Newlyn, and flows through Tremper valley into the sea at Gannel Porth.

The Hel rises at Hangman's Barrow, near Carnmenellis,

and runs a course of ten miles, passing Helston and falling into Loe Pool. It is prevented from joining the sea by the Loe Bar.

The Ladock rises in St. Enoder, flows by Tresillian, is eleven miles long, and falls into the Fal.

There is generally an abundance of water in the county, except where mines have cut off the springs, and made it a precious thing. In the large mining parishes of the west, people are dependent on rain water, and when this fails, must go two or three miles for a supply. Yet a spring will sometimes continue to flow freely in the immediate neighbourhood of mines: there is a strong spring between the deep mines of South and West Caradon.

VI.—LAKES OF CORNWALL.

Dozmary Pool is a tarn or mountain-lake, 890 feet above the sea level, in the north part of the moors of St. Neot. From the lifeless character of its waters it has been called the Dead Sea of Cornwall. It is about a mile round, nearly circular, and is from twelve to eighteen feet deep. This, as the fable runs, is the scene of Tregeagle's punishment; he is doomed to dip out Dozmary Pool with a limpet shell. Other idle tales of this dreaded pool are that it is bottomless; that it ebbs and flows with the tide; that there is a whirlpool in the middle, which swallows faggots and disgorges them into the sea at Fowey. It contains eels and large trout.

Loe Pool lies in a vale between Sithney, Wendron, and Gunwalloe: it is a mile and a quarter long, and an eighth of a mile broad, and about twenty-six feet deep at the deepest. It is separated from the sea by a broad bar of pebbles, shingle, and sand. In winter, when the valley is flooded as far as

Helston, and the mills cannot work, the Mayor of Helston presents two leathern purses, containing three halfpence each, to the lord of Penrose (to whom the pool belongs), and begs permission to cut the bar; this granted, the bar is cut, and the water rushes out; and it is said that the sea is discoloured by the cutting of Loe Bar as far as Scilly. Good eels are found in it, and fine-flavoured trout.

Swan Pool, two miles south of Falmouth, is so called from the swans which the Killigrews kept there. It is a quarter of a mile broad, and half a mile long, and is separated from the sea by a bar of pebbles, over which the waves break in a tempest.

VII.—HILLS OF CORNWALL.

Brownwilly, in Simonward, is the highest peak of that ridge of granite hills which crosses the county from east to west. It lies in the parish of St. Breward, south-east of Camelford, and rises to the height of 1368 feet above the sea level. On its sides lie vast masses of broken rock, rounded by the action of the wind and rain, with large and unequally hollowed basons. Roughtor joins Brownwilly on the northern side, and at their base is the spring of the Dranes river, or Fowey, running southward. On the extreme summit the Ordnance Surveyors raised a beacon of loose stones; and it is said that from hence they discerned, with powerful glasses, the peaks of Snowdon: it commands views over all the moors, and of the northern coast.

Roughtor is the second highest hill in the county, being only 72 feet lower than Brownwilly; on its top are the ruins of a chapel, dedicated to St. Michael, and from this point may be seen Brownwilly, Yes Tor, and Dunkery Beacon, the three highest hills in Cornwall, Devon, and Somerset, lying in a triangle.

Kilmar, in Northill, is next in height.

Caradon is 1208 feet in height; its southern slope is in St. Cleer, the remainder in Linkinhorne. Its upper side is a large table-land, on which King Charles mustered his army, and the whole outline of the hill is very regular; it is covered with grass, short furze, and a few fine heaths. Valuable copper mines are worked at its south-western base; on the western brow are several cairns; on the northern side a rough stone entrenchment, and a beacon for the Trigonometrical Survey. The little river Tidy flows from its eastern slope, the Seaton from the western.

Kit Hill is the highest part of Hingston Down; and here, in old time, the tinners of Cornwall and Devon held their parliament. From the windmill on the top may be seen the towns of Launceston, Callington, Liskeard, Saltash, and Devonport.

The hills of Cornwall of a thousand, and above a thousand feet in height, are,

	Feet.
Brownwilly, in Simonward	1368
Roughtor, N.W. of Brownwilly	1296
Kilmar, in Northill	1277
Caradon, in Linkinhorne	1208
Sharpitor, S. of Kilmar	1200
Neweltor, W. of Sharpitor	1177
Brey Down, S. of St. Clether	1125
Mennaclew Down, St. Cleer	1124
Tobertor, in Alternon	1122
Browngilly, in St. Neot	1100
Kit Hill, near Callington	1067
Garrah, S.W. of Brownwilly	1060
Hensburrow, in Roche	1034
Cadon Barrow, near Camelford	1011
Titch Beacon, N. of Davidstow	1010
Brocka Barrow, in Northill	1000

From Ridge Hill, near Trebartha, the whole line of the

eastern boundary may be traced from Maker to Moorwinstow, and on to Lundy Island: from Hensburrow the south coast may be followed from the Rame nearly to the Lizard: from St. Agnes Beacon all the north coast is open as far south as Cape Cornwall; and from Chapel Carn Brea, near the Land's End, the Isles of Scilly may be seen, with the lighthouses on St. Agnes, the Longships, the Lizard, and Trevose Head.

The highest land in the west is Crowan Beacon. Carnmenellis commands all Meneage; and Tregoney Hill all the coast of the east and west sides of Mount's Bay.

St. Agnes Beacon is of a singular geological character: its upper soil is vegetable mould; underneath this is a layer of rubble; then succeed in strata, smooth pebbles, mixed with sea-sand; stones containing grains of tin; spar, stones, and earth; and lastly granite.

VIII.—PLANTS OF CORNWALL.

Myrtles, verbenas, jessamines, fuchsias, and geraniums, remain in the open air all the winter, and grow to a great height. The tamarisk-willow grows freely by the sea, forms a good hedge, bears cutting well, but cannot endure the frost.

Peaches and nectarines, figs, currants, gooseberries, apples of many excellent sorts, and pears, grow well: walnuts and apricots do not prosper: grapes will not ripen in the open air. The mulberry flourishes in the west.

In consequence of the high winds the coast of Cornwall is bare; timber trees are few and small, except in valleys and very sheltered places; yet from old accounts Cornwall must once have been a well-wooded country. The trees are pine-aster; spruce, Scotch, and silver firs; Dutch, Cornish, and wych elms; sycamore; beech; birch; oak; ash; Spanish

and horse chestnuts; lime; and plane. The plane tree was brought into Cornwall in 1723, by Sir John St. Aubyn of Clowance.

The beautiful pink heath, *erica vagans*, is strictly limited in its growth on the serpentine; being found only at the Lizard, and on the serpentine rock in Menheniot, and nowhere else in England. Large purple and white heaths grow in profusion at the Land's End.

Trees of various kinds and sizes are found at great depths under the earth: near the Land's End miners found the trunk of an oak, twelve feet in diameter; the impression of its leaves and branches was left in the soil, and beside it was the skeleton of a deer. Many similar specimens have been found in other parts. In some lakes, bogs, and harbours, and on the sea-coast, whole forests have been discovered, standing upright as they grew. On the 10th of January, 1757, after the waters in Mount's Bay had been drawn off the shore by a violent storm and sudden ebb-tide, large oaks and other trees were seen lying in great numbers, embedded in the sands.

IX.—ANIMALS OF CORNWALL.

The horses in common use are small, and inferior to those of other counties of England, but sure-footed, and well calculated for hill travelling. A breed once reared on the Goonhilly Downs is thought to have been native. Mules used to be employed in large numbers in the mining districts for the conveyance of ore: they are not now much used.

The cattle are the Cornish, North Devon, South Devon, Jersey, and Guernsey. Very little cheese is made in Cornwall, nor is butter ever made from raw cream.

Goats are kept tame, and they run wild on the hills and

on the cliffs of the coast; their kids are fatted for the markets.

Red deer abounded in the old forests of the county. Fallow deer are kept in gentlemen's parks.

The sheep of Cornwall were formerly very small, having coarse, wiry wool, like hair. A few of them still exist on the moors, cropping a short sweet grass, and devouring small snails, which fatten them rapidly: their mutton is of prime character.

Badgers and otters are numerous; otters are found both in fresh and salt water. Foxes, hares, and rabbits are common in the more cultivated parts. Some packs of hounds are kept in the middle and east of the county.

The birds of Cornwall are the kite, and all sorts of hawks, thrush (or greybird), blackbird, lark, linnet, finch, owls, woodpecker, kingfisher, starling, redwing, wood-pigeon, ouzel, oriole, bunting, redstart, martin, sandpiper, golden plover in large flocks, woodcock, snipe, partridge, pheasant, quail, landrail, raven, rook, crow, crossbill, hoopoe, magpie, lapwing, golden crested wren, and many others. Woodcocks' eggs have been found and hatched by artificial heat: the young of the snipe has been taken on Bodmin downs. The bee-eater, a very rare bird in Cornwall, was shot in Madron parish, and an eagle in Lanteglos by Fowey. Nightingales are never found in Cornwall; but the reed-warbler, called the Cornish nightingale, sings sweetly all the night. The chough is a native of Cornwall, and is rarely seen elsewhere in England; it is of the size, shape, and colour of the crow, with legs, feet, and bill red, and it builds in steep cliffs and in rabbits' burrows. Its character is thus libelled by Camden:—"In the rocks along the coast breeds the *Pyrrho corax*, a crow with red bill and red feet, which is therefore not peculiar to the Alps as Pliny imagined; this bird is found by the inhabitants to be an incendiary, and to be fond of theft, for it has been known to set houses on fire privately, and to steal pieces of money". The chough is borne in heraldry. The

waterbirds are gulls, grebe, puffin, cormorant, stormy petrel, wild swans, geese, and ducks, heron, widgeon, teal, gannet, curlew, and others.

Dead whales of large size have been cast up on the sands, or found floating near the coast and towed in. The basking shark, porbeagle, fin-fish, grampus, porpoise, thresher, and many other large fish, frequent these seas. Of edible fish are caught the turbot, sole, plaice, mullet, whiting, conger, and many others. Lobsters, crabs, and oysters, are taken in great abundance for the large towns. Shrimps are found in Mount's Bay, and sparingly along the coast. Seals are common in caves on unfrequented coasts, and some few turtles have been caught. Sea-nettles, sea-anemones, and many other zoophytes are seen at low tides: star-fish and the backbone of the cuttle-fish are left on the sands: coral is sometimes found, and sponge fixed to the rocks. The varieties of algæ, or sea-weed, on the south-western shore are very beautiful. Pilchards and mackarel are caught in countless numbers along the south and west coasts. The pilchard for ages has been found only on the coast of Cornwall: it appears in vast shoals from July to November, sometimes in greater bodies on the north, sometimes on the west. They are taken in a large stop-net, called a seine or sean, and when salted and pressed, are exported by the name of *fromades* to France, Spain, and Italy, for consumption in Lent. As many as sixty thousand hogsheads have been taken throughout the county in one season, and they form a chief food of its own people, but are of a rank and unpleasant taste to strangers. The chief pilchard fisheries are at Cawsand, Looe, Polperro, Fowey, Mevagissey, Falmouth, Penzance, St. Ives, and Port Isaac. Mackarel are taken in a sean, and often in such abundance that they are sold sixty for a shilling: being a very perishable fish, in hot weather whole boat loads are spoiled, and sold for manure. The herring fishery is principally carried on at St. Ives, and up the northern coast: this fish does not pass the Land's End in any considerable num-

bers; some are taken along the south-west coast in drift-nets.

Of fresh-water fish there are small trout in those mountain streams which are not poisoned by mine water; in the Alan a grey trout with red flesh; in the Fowey a black trout of large size, sometimes two feet long, and the Bartholomew trout, taken in August; and in Loe Pool a trout of fine flavour, with back purple and belly a bright peach colour. Large salmon are caught in the Tamar, Camel, and Fowey; none in the Fal. The fish of the inland counties of England, as pike, perch, carp, &c., are rare, except in stocked ponds.

Adders, snakes, and slow-worms, are very plentiful in Cornwall.

The shells of this coast are inferior, though occasionally some very beautiful sorts are met with: they are the limpet, mussel, razor shell, ventletrap, spotted cowries or nuns, scallop, and others. Fossil shells are rare, owing to the primitive character of the rocks.

Part V.

PAROCHIAL GEOGRAPHY OF CORNWALL.

I. HUNDRED OF EAST.
II. HUNDRED OF WEST.
III. HUNDRED OF STRATTON.
IV. HUNDRED OF TRIGG.
V. HUNDRED OF LESNEWTH.
VI. HUNDRED OF POWDER.
VII. HUNDRED OF PYDAR.
VIII. HUNDRED OF KIRRIER.
IX. HUNDRED OF PENWITH.

Part V.

PAROCHIAL GEOGRAPHY OF CORNWALL.

I.—HUNDRED OF EAST.

This Hundred is so named from its position on the eastern side of the county, being washed in its whole length by the Tamar. It contains thirty-six parishes, which, for purposes of justice, are divided into three parts, North, Middle, and South Divisions, as under:

NORTH DIVISION.

Stokeclimsland.	Lezant.	St. Stephens.
Linkinhorne.	Southpetherwin.	Laneast, part of
Northill.	Trewen.	Tresmere.
Lewanick.	Launceston.	Egloskerry.
Lawhitton.	St. Thomas.	Tremaine.

MIDDLE DIVISION.

Pillaton.	Quethiock.	Southill.
St. Dominick.	Menheniot.	Callington.
St. Mellion.	St. Ive.	Calstock.

SOUTH DIVISION.

Maker, part of.	Anthony.	St. Erney.
St. Budeaux, part of.	St. Stephens.	Landrake.
Rame.	Sheviock.	Botesfleming.
St. Johns.	St. Germans.	Landulph.

This Hundred is generally fertile, well watered, and in good cultivation, and sends large supplies of corn and cattle to the markets of Plymouth and Devonport. It contains

rich mines of silver-lead and copper. Its fisheries are valuable.

The old name of the Hundred was Eastwellshire, said to be taken from Eastwell, or Markwell, a famous spring in the parish of St. Erney.

NORTH DIVISION.

STOKECLIMSLAND.—This parish has the Inny on its north side, separating it from Lezant, and the Tamar on the east, over which is the Horsebridge.

The church is a fine old building, the tower noble, containing eight bells.

Carybullock, a range of hilly lands on the side of Callington, was an ancient deerpark of the Dukes of Cornwall, destroyed with all the other deerparks of the Duchy by Henry VIII.

Whiteford House is the seat of Sir John Call.

Hingston or Hengiston Down is chiefly in this parish. Callington lies at its foot on the south-west. The summit is called Kit Hill. Many mines are worked in this neighbourhood, and there is an old rhyme

Hingston Down
Well wrought,
Is worth London Town
Dear bought.

On Kit Hill the parliament of tinners of Devon and Cornwall met every seven years.

On Hingston Down was fought a great battle in 835, in which the Cornish, and their allies the Danes, were defeated with great slaughter, and by which Egbert's power was established in the west.

LINKINHORNE.—The greater part of Caradon, or Carnadown, is in this parish; after Brownwilly, Roughtor, and Kilmar, it is the highest hill in the county; on its large table-land King Charles drew up his forces, on Friday, August 2, 1644, the day after he had entered Cornwall: and

here he was joined by Prince Maurice. The King went on the same day to Liskeard.

Trefrys is spoken of as the seat of the great Lord Trefry; the town and part of the church of Linkinhorne were built by Sir Henry Trecarrell of Trefrys. The church lies at the extreme north-eastern corner of the parish.

From the heights of Caradon and Sharpitor, Lundy Isle on the north, the Eddystone Lighthouse on the south, the Deadman on the west, and Exmoor on the east, are visible.

Ancient gold relics and coins have been found near the Cheesewring. In January, 1814, an old man and his wife, living in a cottage below the Cheesewring, were buried in a great fall of snow, but after three weeks were dug out alive, found lying in bed, uninjured, though icicles were hanging about the room.

There is a railway to Liskeard for the conveyance of granite from the Cheesewring, and of ore from the Caradon copper mines.

The Hurlers are said to be men turned into stones for hurling on Sunday. They are about four feet high, and stand upright in three circles, the largest circle in the centre, but many of them have been taken away for gate-posts.

The Cheesewring stands on the side of a hill, the summit of which is encircled by a large entrenchment of unhewn stones. It consists of eight stones piled one on the other, and the larger above the smaller; it is thirty-two feet high, and was once a logan-stone. A part of the top stone is broken off; there are two basons on it, and many in King Arthur's Slippers, and on the rocks around. It is thought to have been a British idol.

On the south-side of the Cheesewring are the remains of Daniel Gumb's house, with his name and a mathematical diagram carved in the stone. He was a stone-cutter, and lived here in a cave under a great granite slab.

The Ionic granite column, shewn outside the building of the Great Exhibition, was cut from the Cheesewring quarry.

NORTHILL.—Northill is bounded by Lewanick, St. Cleer, Linkinhorne, and Lezant. It is separated from Alternon by Roscelford water.

The river Lynher flows through the parish of Northill, and forms a fine cascade in the grounds of Trebartha Hall.

Kilmar Tor, Trewartha Tor, and Ridge Hill, are in this parish, and from their summits the whole of the eastern boundary of Cornwall may be traced from Moorwinstow to Maker.

Trebartha Hall is the seat of the Rodd family. The scenery around it is grand. The lord of the manor of Treveniel, in this parish, claimed by immemorial right the service of holding the stirrup, whenever the Mayor of Launceston should mount his horse, on the occasion of the Duke coming into Cornwall.

Manganese in large quantities has been found in Northill.

LEWANICK.—Lewanick lies between Alternon and South Petherwin.

The little village of Hix-Mill is in three parishes; the western part in Lewanick, the northern and southern parts in Trewen and South Petherwin.

At Pollyfont is a famous quarry of freestone worked in very early times: the greater part of the Saxon or Norman arches in the east of the county are built of this stone. It is made into basins, cups, candlesticks, chimney-pieces, &c., and will take a polish; it resists intense heat.

Limestone, which is very scarce in Cornwall, is found here, but so mixed with freestone that it cannot be burned.

Trelask is the seat of the Archers. Fulbert Archer came to England with the Conqueror, and was present at the battle of Hastings. Robert Archer, his son, for his great learning, was made tutor to the Conqueror's youngest son, Prince Henry, surnamed Beau-Clerc.

There was a manganese mine on the barton of Trelask.

The river Inny flows along the north and east parts of

the parish, and falls into the Tamar at Innysfoot: the Lynher bounds it south and west.

There are three old crosses in this parish. The tower of the church is lofty and handsome, and the arch is richly carved. There are the remains of a ruined chapel at Pollyfont. The manor of Pollyfont belongs to the rectory of Minster.

LAWHITTON.—Lawhitton has the Tamar on its eastern side, separating it from Devonshire.

Poulston Bridge on the north, and Greston Bridge on the south, connect it with Devon.

It is bounded by Lezant, Lewanick, Launceston, and St. Stephens.

The manor of Lawhitton was given to the bishopric of Crediton by Edward the Elder in 905, and it has ever since remained in the hands of the Bishops of Exeter.

The manor of Sheers-Barton, also in this parish, belongs to the see of Exeter.

Near the church was a palace of the Bishop, now destroyed.

The parish of Lawhitton is included in the borough of Launceston.

LEZANT.—Lezant lies between the river Tamar and the parishes of Linkinhorne, Northill, Lewanick, and South Petherwin. Its name is a corruption of Lansant, the holy church.

The manor of Lawhitton, extending over the greater part of the parish, belongs to the see of Exeter.

The hamlet of Trewarlet every other year belongs to South Petherwin.

The Inny separates Lezant from Stokeclimsland, and falls into the Tamar at the village of Innysfoot. The river scenery, near the Carthamartha rocks, is extremely fine.

At Trecarrel are the remains of a large mansion, begun

by Sir John Trecarrel, but never finished in consequence of the untimely death of his only son; for he then spent his money in the more noble work of building churches.

Ambrose Manaton, a brave cavalier, entertained King Charles and his suite here, on Thursday, August 1, 1644. The king slept one night at Trecarrel, and went on to Liskeard the next day.

South Petherwin.—This parish is so called to distinguish it from North Petherwin, in Devonshire.

The manor belongs to the Bishops of Exeter.

On an estate, called West Petherwin, limestone is quarried and burnt.

It is the mother church of Trewen, forming with it one benefice.

Trewarlet, a hamlet situated between South Petherwin and Lezant, belongs to each of these parishes every other year.

Trebursey was the seat of Sir J. Eliot, who died in the Tower in the reign of Charles I.

Trewen.—Trewen is a very small parish, surrounded by Egloskerry, St. Thomas, South Petherwin, Lewanick, Alternon, and Laneast.

The manor of Trewen belongs to the Bishops of Exeter.

The church is attached to the vicarage of South Petherwin.

Launceston.—The town of Launceston is one of the most ancient in the county: it was formerly called Dunheved.

The parish is bounded by St. Thomas, St. Stephens, Lawhitton, and South Petherwin, and these five parishes form the new borough of Launceston, and return one member to Parliament, in place of the four members formerly returned by Launceston and Newport.

The ancient castle of Launceston is still standing, though in ruins: it is a building of singular interest, on account of

its great antiquity and the unique character of its architecture. It was probably a British fortress, as it bears no resemblance to castles built by Romans, Saxons, Danes, or Normans. It rises from the banks of the little river Attery, on a commanding site, and must have been a fortress of immense strength. The keep was encircled by a triple wall, and was called Castle Terrible. Here George Fox, the father of the sect of the Quakers, was confined, as he says, "in a most filthy dungeon, called Doomsdale". It was fortified by the Royalists for King Charles, and lost and recovered several times. It is the property of the Duchy, but leased to the Duke of Northumberland.

The church is a stately structure, built of granite, richly carved. It contains a memorial of Sir Hugh Piper, a gallant soldier and constable of the castle, who fought for the King at the siege of Plymouth, at Stratton, and at Lansdown, and was shot through the shoulder.

When the privilege of sanctuary was abolished, except in churches and churchyards, Launceston was one of the eight towns which were made sanctuaries for life, save for heinous crimes. In James I's reign the privilege of sanctuary was entirely abolished.

The town was once surrounded by a strong wall, with three gates, two of which are yet standing. Under the statue of King Henry V, which once stood over the great gate, was this rhyme,

"He that will doe aught for me,
Let him love well Sir John Tirlawnee."

The assizes were formerly held here only; afterwards both at Launceston and at Bodmin; now at Bodmin only.

There is a grammar school, founded by Queen Elizabeth. There was formerly a hospital for lepers, near Poulston Bridge, dedicated to St. Leonard.

A canal connects Launceston with the Tamar. A small woollen manufacture is carried on in the town.

Sir Richard Grenville was committed by Prince Charles to Launceston castle, for refusing to obey Lord Hopton.

ST. THOMAS.—This parish is so closely connected with Launceston that it has frequently been incorporated with it: it is within the new borough of Launceston.

A small angle of this parish, forming part of the town of Launceston, has separate rates and officers, and is known by the name of the St. Thomas Street Hamlet.

At Castlewood are the remains of an ancient fortification.

The patronage of the perpetual curacy of St. Thomas is vested in the parishioners.

ST. STEPHENS BY LAUNCESTON.—This parish lies between the Tamar and Egloskerry, having Werrington on its north, and St. Thomas on its south side.

There was a collegiate church in this parish, founded and endowed by the Earls of Cornwall, long before the Norman Conquest. It was given by Henry I to the cathedral of Exeter. Reginald, Earl of Cornwall, was a great benefactor to it, and used all his influence with King Stephen to get the bishop's see again removed into Cornwall, and that St. Stephens should be the collegiate church. But Warlewast, Bishop of Exeter, who happened to be at that time sojourning in the next parish of Lawhitton, on his triennial visitation, at once suppressed the college, and in its stead founded a priory in St. Thomas.

St. Stephens, under the name of Newport, returned two members to parliament from the reign of Edward VI to 1832. It now forms part of the borough of Launceston.

The parish church was rebuilt partly at the expense of Charles Cheney, Lord Newhaven, M.P. for Newport. The patronage of this church lies with the inhabitants.

George Warmington, of Camelford, gent., who died in 1727, gave a tenement in Werrington parish to be held for ever for the repairs of the church. There are several other bequests to this parish for the benefit of the poor, and the support of a school; but some of them have been abused. The parish chest, containing the donation deeds of these

charities, was stolen many years ago from the church. It was found a long time after, empty, built up into the wall of one of the houses in the town.

LANEAST.—This parish lies partly in the Hundred of East, and partly in that of Lesnewth. The church and the greater part of the parish is in East Hundred.

It has Trenegloss and Tresmere on the north; Egloskerry and Trewen on the east; Alternon on the south; and St. Clether on the west.

John Couche Adams, Esq., of St. John's College, Cambridge, the discoverer of the new planet, Neptune, was born in this parish.

TRESMERE.—Tresmere is a small parish lying between Tremaine and Laneast, Trenegloss and Egloskerry. The Devonshire parish of North Petherwin bounds it on the north-east.

This parish is within the Duke of Northumberland's manor of Werrington.

EGLOSKERRY.—This parish is bounded by the Devonshire parish of North Petherwin, and by St. Stephens, St. Thomas, Trewen, Laneast, and Tresmere.

Egloskerry probably means the church of St. Cyriacus. It forms a perpetual curacy with Tremaine, though separated from it by Tresmere.

This parish was taxed in Domesday Book under the name of Penhele, which is a large manor extending all over the parish.

The estate of Tregear, which is partly in this parish and partly in Laneast, is charged with the payment of £10 annually to the curate of Egloskerry.

The Hon. John Speccot, who held the manor of Penhele, gave by his will twenty shillings a year to the labouring poor of every parish, in which he had lands producing a rent of £10 annually. The recipients of this charity were to be

those parishioners who were regular at church, and no burden to the parish.

The incumbent of Egloskerry and Tremaine resides on an estate in North Petherwin, purchased with Queen Anne's Bounty, there being no parsonage in either Egloskerry or Tremaine. Paul Speccot, Esq., gave £700 to be put out at interest for the benefit of the incumbent.

There is a mutilated stone figure in the north transept of the church.

TREMAINE.—Tremaine lies north of Tresmere and west of North Petherwin. It is a very small parish, and thinly peopled.

The church of Tremaine, which is incorporated with Egloskerry, was consecrated in 1481, under the name of the chapel of Winwolaus, of Tremene.

MIDDLE DIVISION.

PILLATON.—Pentillie Castle in this parish was the seat of Sir James Tillie, who by his will ordered that his dead body should not be buried, but that it should be seated upright in a chair, in a small room of a building, which he had prepared on a part of his grounds, called Mount Ararat.

Opposite Pentillie, some years ago, a fireball descended, and glancing from the bank across the river struck a party fishing in a boat. All were more or less injured, and one killed.

ST. DOMINICK.—St. Dominick has the Tamar on the east. It is famous for cherries and other small fruits.

At Halton was born Francis Rouse, member for Truro, a hot enemy to the Church and Crown, one of the assembly of divines, and made by Cromwell Provost of Eton. He was also one of Oliver's council, and a commissioner of Cornwall for ousting scandalous ministers and ignorant schoolmasters; and was called by the Cavaliers "The old illiterate Jew of Eton".

ST. MELLION.—St. Mellion lies between the Lynher and the Tamar: it exports large quantities of strawberries, gooseberries, and cherries.

At Crocadon House lived John de Trevisa, who, in the reign of Richard II, was Vicar of Berkeley, and translated the Bible into English.

In the church is a monument of William Coryton, who was imprisoned by Charles I with Hampden and Eliot, and was one of those members who forced the Speaker to keep his seat.

QUETHIOCK.—This parish, anciently called Cruetheke, has St. Ive on the north, and St. Germans on the south; the Lynher separates it from St. Mellion and Pillaton on the east, and the Tidy from Menheniot on the west.

The tithes of this parish are equally divided between the Vicar of Quethiock and the Incumbent of Haccombe, near Newton Bushel, in Devon; and there is a glebe belonging to each.

MENHENIOT.—The name of this parish in old records is written Menhynytt.

The vicarage is the most valuable benefice in the county, after St. Columb Major. The tithes are commuted for £1100. The barton of Coldrenick in St. Germans pays tithes to Menheniot. The patronage of the living is with the Dean and Chapter of Exeter; but they must present one who is, or has been, a Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford.

Among the Vicars were William of Wykham, Bishop of Winchester; and Dr. Moreman, who first catechized his parishioners in the English language.

Near Cartuther was the Maudlin, an ancient hospital for lepers.

Clicker Tor is a mass of serpentine, of the same character as the rocks of the Lizard; accompanied by asbestos, and the beautiful heath that grows only on the serpentine.

The silver-lead mines, lately discovered in this parish, have been worked with great profit.

Pool for generations was the seat of the Trelawnys: the ruins of the mansion still remain.

Merrymeet is a village, with a schoolroom licensed for divine service.

The river Seaton flows through this parish, and the Tidy separates it from St. Ive and Quethiock.

There is an ancient circular earthwork in the southern part of the parish, called Blackaton Rings.

A copy of King Charles's letter, painted on wood, hangs in the church. Bishop Trelawny was christened here.

ST. IVE.—This parish is always called St. Eve, probably to prevent its being confounded with St. Ives.

Trebigh belonged before the Conquest to Tavistock Abbey: it was given by Stephen, or Henry II, to the Knights Hospitallers, who had a preceptory here, which, having been suppressed, was restored by Queen Mary.

The tower of St. Ive church is crowned with twelve pinnacles.

The Lynher separates this parish from Callington, and the Tidy from St. Cleer and Menheniot.

On the Callington side is Cadsonbury, a conical mount and ancient fortification.

There are small copper mines in this parish.

SOUTHILL.—Southill, anciently called St. Sampson's de Southill, is bounded on the west by the Lynher.

It forms one benefice with, and is the mother-church to, Callington.

CALLINGTON.—Callington, or Killington, anciently Calvington, was a borough disfranchised by the Reform Bill.

St. Mary's chapel, which serves as the church of the town, is dependent on St. Sampson's, Southill, but with right of sepulture. It was built by Judge Asheton, whose effigy is engraven in brass in the chancel. There is also a large

alabaster monument of Lord Willoughby de Brooke.

Dupath chapel, an old gothic oratory, or a baptizing well, lies about a mile from the town.

King Arthur is said to have had a palace, and kept court in Callington.

A large woollen trade was formerly carried on here.

There are many mines in the neighbourhood.

CALSTOCK.—Calstock is a large parish on the Tamar, united to the Devonshire parish of Tavistock by the New Bridge.

The Tamar is navigable for steam vessels from Devonport to the Weir Head, a little below New Bridge; the distance is about twenty miles, and the scenery on both sides of the river very beautiful. The salmon fisheries, now greatly injured by the mine-water flowing into the river, have been held for centuries by the Edgcumbe family under the Duchy.

Harewood, the most easternly point of the county, and almost insulated by the Tamar, is the seat of Sir W. S. Trelawny.

Cotehele, formerly the chief residence of the family of Edgcumbe, and still in their possession, is a mansion "ancient, large, strong, and fayre". It contains arms, armour, old furniture, and many interesting memorials of former days.

The domestic chapel remains, still adorned with its old ecclesiastic furniture. In the vault beneath, the mother of Sir Richard Edgcumbe, the first baron in 1742, was buried alive in a trance: the knave of a sexton, the night after the funeral, broke open the coffin, with intent to steal the rings which adorned the body, when to his utter alarm, she who was thought to be dead opened her eyes and began to move; thereat the thief fled amain, as though chased by the awakened spirit, leaving his lanthorn behind him to light the lady out of the vault.

Charles II slept at Cotehele; it was visited by George III, and by Queen Victoria. The chestnut trees in the woods are of vast size and great age.

A small gothic chapel was built on a rock amidst the woods by Richard Edgcumbe, in grateful memorial of his deliverance at this spot; for being a supporter of Henry, Earl of Richmond, and hotly pursued by the soldiers of King Richard III, he ran for his life, and hid himself among his own thick woods; but being shut in on every side, the river before him, and his enemies behind him, and even now close at his heels, he put a stone in his cap, threw it into the water, and suddenly concealed himself under a ledge of projecting rock; they, hearing a splash, seeing his cap floating, and supposing that he had desperately drowned himself, gave over the chase, and suffered him to escape into Brittany. He was knighted by Henry VII on Bosworth field.

Calstock is famous for black cherries, called mazzards. Mines of tin, copper, and silver-lead are worked in the parish.

There is a chapel of ease at Gunnis Lake.

In Calstock church is a monument to the Countess of Sandwich, the widow of the gallant Earl who lost his life in combat with the Dutch admiral, De Ruyter, in 1672.

SOUTH DIVISION.

MAKER.—Maker, anciently called Macre, is situated on the west side of Plymouth Harbour, and is bounded by Rame, St. Johns, and Antony.

Maker is divided between the counties of Devon and Cornwall. The Devonshire part, called the tithing of Vaultersholme, is separated also into two divisions by the Cornish part; so that Dodbrook and Millbrook, though both forming one town and both in the same parish, are in different counties, the former in Devon, the latter in Cornwall. The small angle detached from Vaultersholme, yet belonging to Devon, is called Mendennick.

The parish church and Mount Edgcumbe belong to Devonshire.

The situation of Mount Edgcumbe is beautiful in the extreme. The Duke de Medina Sidonia, who led the Span-

ish Armada past Plymouth, is said to have obtained a promise of it from the Spanish monarch, as a reward for his conquest of England. An Italian traveller speaks of it as being, with the Chartreuse at Naples, the finest situation in the world. It is the seat of the Earls of Mount Edgcumbe, and came into the family in the time of Henry VIII.

Kingsand, in the Devonshire part of Maker, forms a small town with Cawsand, which is in the Cornish parish of Rame. These two places are separated by a rivulet, which also divides the counties. The case is the same with Dodbrook and Millbrook.

Opposite this parish is the west end of the Plymouth Breakwater, on which is a lighthouse. It extends across the Sound for nearly a mile, and was constructed to prevent the rush of water into the harbour.

The boundary line between Devon and Cornwall runs through Hamoaze in the centre of the Tamar, whose waters are deemed to extend to Penlee Point.

St. Nicholas, or Drake's Island, belongs to Devon.

Maker heights are famous for their extensive views.

Napoleon Bonaparte was brought into Plymouth Harbour in the Bellerophon, in 1815.

St. Budeaux, or St. Bude.—Though this parish is situated on the east bank of the Tamar, a small part of it, a triangular spot opposite Saltash, called Little Ash Farm, is in Cornwall, in the manor of Trematon, and the parish of St. Stephens.

This part of St. Budeaux, and the Vacy angle of North Tamerton, are the only parts of Cornwall situated on the Devonshire side of the Tamar. It is also the only part of Cornwall, except the Cornish part of Bridgerule, out of the Archdeaconry of Cornwall.

Rame.—Rame lies on the west side of Plymouth Sound, being bounded also by Maker and St. Johns.

It is the south-east extremity of the county of Corn-

wall, and takes its name from the famous promontory included in it, called the Rame Head.

Cawsand forms one town with Kingsand; and some of the houses, built over the rivulet which forms the division, are both in the towns of Kingsand and Cawsand, in the parishes of Maker and Rame, and in the counties of Devon and Cornwall. Henry VII, when Earl of Richmond, is said to have landed here. A Spanish ship, in 1597, attempted to burn the town.

The Rame is so called from its likeness to a ram's head. It is called Κριὸς Μετωπον in the maps of the ancient Greek geographers. It projects boldly into the sea, and forms the outer boundary of Plymouth Harbour to the westward. Penlee Point is the western boundary of the Sound. There are the remains of an ancient chapel on its summit.

The Rame Head is the nearest point of land to the Eddystone Rocks, which are about nine miles distant, W. by S. The Eddystone Rocks had been for ages the terror of seamen: they lie nearly in a line with the Lizard and the Start, and exactly in the way of vessels making Plymouth Harbour from the west. They extend about a mile in length, with only one small rock appearing above the water, which is ten fathoms deep around them.

A lighthouse, built of wood, was erected on this rock by Henry Winstanley, a famous shipwright, in 1699. It was swept away in a tremendous storm, in November, 1703, and the architect perished in it.

A second lighthouse was built on the same spot in 1708, by John Rudyerd, partly of stone and partly of wood. This was burnt down in 1755.

The lighthouse now standing on the Eddystone Rocks, was the work of the celebrated Smeaton, in 1757. It is built of granite and Portland stone, the lower stones being of vast size, and all dovetailed into the rock and into each other. It has resisted the most violent storms for nearly a hundred years, and remains to this day uninjured. Over the

door of the lantern is engraved in Latin, "Glory to God"; and round the room, "Except the Lord build the house, they labour in vain that build it". The ball of the lantern is 90 feet from the rock, yet the waves dash thirty or forty feet above it.

ST. JOHNS.—This small parish is bounded on the south by Whitesand Bay.

In Whitesand Bay is a cave called Sharrow Grotto, made by a Lieutenant Lugger during the first American war, who by his labour cured the gout.

The church of St. Johns is situated at the head of an inlet, called St. John's Lake. At low water the bodies of prisoners from the convict ship used to be buried here in the sand.

ANTONY EAST.—This parish is called Antony St. Jacob, and Antony East, to distinguish it from St. Anthony in Roseland, and St. Anthony in Meneage.

The river Lynher washes it on the north, separating it from St. Stephens by Saltash; and it extends to Whitesand Bay on the south.

In the eastern angle of the parish, opposite Devonport, is the modern town of Torpoint, with a chapel of ease. The Tamar here is about a mile broad, and here is the great ferry from Devon into Cornwall. A steam-bridge crosses every quarter of an hour.

Antony House is the seat of the ancient family of Carew, and was the residence of Richard Carew, the historian of Cornwall, a great, good, learned man, of whom Cornwall may well be proud. He held many posts of honour under Queen Elizabeth, and wrote the "Survey of Cornwall". He died on November 6, 1620, at four o'clock in the afternoon, as he was saying his prayers in his study. The following verses were found in his pocket, and are inscribed on his monument in the church:

Full thirteen fives of years I toiling have o'erpast,
And in the fourteenth, weary, entered am at last.
While rocks, sands, storms, and leaks, to take my bark away,
By grief, troubles, sorrows, sickness, did essay:
And yet arrived I am not at the port of death,
The port to everlasting life that openeth.
My time uncertain, Lord, long certain cannot be,
What's best to me's unknown, and only known to Thee.
O by repentance and amendment grant that I,
May still live in Thy fear, and in Thy favour die.

On Whitsunday, 1640, during a great thunderstorm, a ball of fire passed through the church, scorching some persons, but not killing any.

In the Lynher, opposite Antony House, is an islet called Beggar's Island, and a little above it the ferry called Antony Passage.

Thanckes, the seat of Lord Graves, is in this parish.

St. Stephens by Saltash.—This parish is so named to distinguish it from St. Stephens by Launceston, and St. Stephens in Brannel. It lies between the Tamar and the Lynher, and the scenery along the banks of these rivers is very beautiful.

A small part of the parish, called Howton, is severed from the main part by Botesfleming.

The town of Saltash, formerly called Asheburgh, is in this parish. It was one of the boroughs disfranchised in 1832. The poet Waller, and Lord Clarendon, once were its representatives. Being an important port, and then the chief point of entrance into Cornwall, it was taken and retaken many times during the wars of Charles. It was last captured by the Parliament in 1646. The town is built on a steep rock, sloping to the river: under the hill is a large well, bearing this inscription, "God increase this springe". It contains an ancient chapel dedicated to St. Nicholas.

The parish church of St. Stephens is old, built of slate. A large coffin of lead, discovered in the church, was said to contain the remains of Duke Orgarius, father of Elfrida.

Trematon Castle, on the Lynher, was till lately the most

entire of all the ancient castles of Cornwall, and is still a fine old building. It was held against the rebels by Sir Richard Grenville. It was granted by Edward III to the Black Prince and the Dukes of Cornwall for ever. Queen Elizabeth sold several of the manors held under Trematon Castle, but they were recovered for the dukedom in the next reign.

There is a steam ferry over the Tamar from Saltash; here also the line of the Cornwall Railway crosses the river. The Tamar at this point is about three quarters of a mile broad, and all its waters and the opposite shore, forming part of the Devonshire parish of St. Budeaux, are considered to belong to Cornwall.

SHEVIOCK.—The river Lynher bounds this parish on the north, and the sea on the south.

At Port Wrinkle is an ancient pier in the centre of Whitesand Bay: it was destroyed by a storm in 1822.

In this parish is Trethill, once belonging to the family of Wallis. A descendant of this family, Captain Wallis, was the discoverer of Otaheite.

The bay between Rame Head and Looe is recorded to have been once a valley filled with trees.

The chancel of the church is new, and of a noble character: the transept was a chapel of the Dawnays. Both the church, and the large old tithe barn adjoining, were built by them when lords of Sheviock.

Crafthole, once a place of some importance, is now a small village.

ST. GERMANS.—The town of St. Germans is small; it formerly returned two members to parliament. The parish is fine and fertile, and one of the eight largest parishes in the county.

It has the sea on the south, forming Whitesand Bay; is separated from St. Martins and Morval by the Seaton; and by the Tidy from Landrake and St. Erney.

The parish receives its name from St. German, Bishop of Auxerre, in France, in 448. He was twice in England, and by his zealous efforts checked the heresy of Pelagius, but it is not recorded that he ever visited Cornwall. At St. Germans was the early seat of the Bishops of Cornwall, removed hither from Bodmin by Athelstan, after his conquest of the county in 936: Knute the Great added largely to its endowments, and united it with Crediton: Edward the Confessor removed the see to Exeter. The cathedral lands, watered by the Tidy, are now possessed by the Earl of St. Germans; his residence, standing on the site of the priory, is called Port Eliot. It contains a portrait of John Hampden, said to be the only original one of that notorious person. "John Champernoune (of whom Master Eliot bought the priory lands) through his pleasant conceits won some good grace with our King Henry Eighth. Now when the golden shower of the dissolved abbey lands rayned well near into every gaper's mouth, some two or three gentlemen waited at a doore, where the King was to pass forth, with purpose to beg such a gift at his hands. Master Champernoune joined them here, and made inquisitive to know their suit, which knowledge they were nothing willing to impart to him. This while out comes the King: they kneel down; so doth Master Champernoune: they prefer their petition; the King grants: they render humble thanks; so doth Master Champernoune. Afterwards he requireth his share; they deny: he appeals to the King; the King avoweth his equal meaning in the largesse: whereupon his outwitted companions were fayne to allot him the priory of St. Germans for his partage."

The church contains more remains of Saxon or Norman architecture than any other church in England. The chancel fell down two hundred years ago, and has never been rebuilt. There are two towers standing at the west end, and between them a magnificent Saxon or Norman arch.

The villages of Hessenford and Tidiford, both having district churches, are in this parish.

Cuddenbeak was an episcopal palace, and is still a manor of the Bishops of Exeter, held by the Eliot family.

Coldrenick, the seat of a branch of Trelawny, pays great tithes to the Vicar of Menheniot.

Bake was the residence of Walter Moyle, a learned lawyer and politician in the reign of Charles II.

Catchfrench is the property of the ancient family of Glanville.

On Padderbury is a large and perfect Danish encampment; there is a fine panoramic view from its top.

Hucarius the Levite, a saintly scholar, lived at St. Germans, and wrote many homilies, now lost.

Sir John Eliot, born at Port Eliot, was a bitter enemy to the Duke of Buckingham, and the first King Charles's government: he was sent to the Tower, where he died in 1632.

Sir Jonathan Trelawny, Bishop of Bristol, and one of the seven Bishops imprisoned by King James II, was born at Coldrenick.

There is a free school in St. Germans' town, endowed with lands in Menheniot by Nicholas Honey.

ST. ERNEY.—St. Erney is a small parish closely connected with Landrake; all the rates, except the church-rate, being levied on the same assessment.

The Tidy separates it from St. Germans, and the Lynher from St. Stephens.

The village of Markwell, on St. Germans' Lake, contains the remains of a chapel and an ancient well, of some celebrity.

The parsonage is situated both in St. Erney and Landrake, the rivulet which divides these parishes passing under it.

LANDRAKE. — Landrake, anciently called Larrick, is bounded on the north-east by the river Lynher, which separates it from Botesfleming and St. Stephens.

Part of Tidiford is in this parish.

The church has a fine and lofty tower,

Sir Robert Jeffery left by will £520 to provide for the endowment of a free school, and to supply two shillings' worth of bread every week to the poor of Landrake and St. Erney. He was a native of this parish, of low parentage, but became a great East India merchant.

The valuable manor of Landrake, one of the finest in the county of Cornwall, belongs to Lord Mount Edgcumbe.

Landrake and St. Erney form one benefice, and are otherwise closely connected.

Botesfleming.— The church of this small parish is said to have been built by Stephen le Fleming in the time of Richard I. Probably it is from this family it takes its singular name. In the church is a full-length effigy of a crusader.

In 1689, Moditonham, in this parish, was the residence of John Waddon, Deputy Governor of Pendennis Castle: and here John, Earl of Bath, who was chief Governor both of Pendennis and Plymouth, treated with the commissioner of the Prince of Orange for the surrender of those important fortresses.

Landulph.— Landulph is nearly surrounded by the waters of the Tamar.

Cargreen is a village on the river's side, opposite the mouth of the Tavy.

The old mansion-house of Clyfton, once the residence of the Courtenays, now the property of the Duchy, still stands in ruin, with a decayed chapel.

A small brass tablet in Landulph church records the death of Theodore Palæologus, at Clyfton, in 1636. He was a descendant of Thomas Palæologus, brother of Constantine, the eighth of that name, and last of the Christian Emperors of Greece. It was of this Thomas that Mahomet II, the conqueror of Constantinople, declared "that he had found many slaves in Peloponnesus, but no man save him".

HUNDRED OF WEST.

This Hundred is said to have formerly borne the name of Westwellshire, and to be so called, because it contains in its limits the whole course of the river Fowey, which rises at Foy's Fenton, or Westwell in St. Breward.

The northern part extends over the moors, and is only partly in tillage; the southern part is fertile, and in good cultivation. Copper and lead ore has been lately discovered in this district. Some tin is found in the stream-works.

The Hundred of West contains nineteen parishes:

Cardinham.	Duloe.	Lanreath.
Warleggan.	Morval.	Lanteglos.
St. Neot.	St. Martins.	St. Veep.
St. Cleer.	Talland.	Boconnoc.
Liskeard.	Lansalloes.	Broadoak.
St. Pinnock.	Pelynt.	St. Winnow.
St. Keyne.		

CARDINHAM.—This large parish lies between Bodmin and Warleggan. It was anciently called Cardinan.

Of Cardinham castle, the ancient seat of the Lord Dinham, no trace is left; the mount remains, covered with brushwood.

Glynn is the property of Lord Vivian.

The Fowey separates Cardinham from St. Winnow and Broadoak.

WARLEGGAN.—Warleggan is a singularly long and narrow strip of land between Cardinham and St. Neot.

The tower of the church was split asunder from top to bottom by lightning, in March, 1818.

ST. NEOT.—This parish was anciently called Hamstoke; it is the largest parish in the county with the exception of Alternon.

The Archdeacon's court was formerly held in St. Neot.

The old road from Bodmin to Plymouth passes through the town.

The Fowey, in its upper course called the Dranes, is the eastern and southern boundary of St. Neot, separating it from St. Cleer, St. Pinnock, and Broadoak. The little river St. Neot, from the moors, passing through the village, divides the parish nearly in two equal parts and falls into the Fowey.

Dozmary pool is on the moors in the north-east quarter of the parish. An old granite pillar, called Four Hole Cross, is nearly at the extreme northern boundary.

Pengelly belonged to Sir William Moliers, slain at the siege of Orleans, in 1428. It was held by the service of providing a grey cloak for the Duke whenever he should come into Cornwall, and delivering it at Poulston Bridge, to the Lord of the Manor of Carbursow, whose office it was to attend the Duke with it during his stay in the county.

The parish takes its name from St. Neot, an old-fashioned saint of great faith and holiness, but the truth of whose history is much intermixed with lying legends. As recorded by the monks, it runs thus; St. Neot was brother of King Alfred; he resigned the crown to his younger brother, and retired to Glastonbury, where he became a monk; afterwards for greater reclusion, he removed into the wilds of Cornwall, and with his faithful attendant Barius lived seven years at the place ever afterwards called St. Neot, where also he built a monastery. Near the monastery was a spring of clear water for the saint's use, still called the well of St. Neot, and never dry: in this well St. Neot perceived there were three little fishes, and an angel came and told him that he might take one, and only one of these fishes at any time for his eating, always leaving two in the well: and then, on his next visit, he should still find three fishes there, as at the first. Soon after this the saint fell ill, and his faithful Barius, not knowing the angel's command, went to the well and caught two fishes, one of which he fried and the other boiled, and brought to his master, hoping that the one or the other might suit his

sickly palate. St. Neot, in great alarm, bad him instantly carry them back to the well, and waited in nervous expectation, till Barius returned with joy, and told him that the dear little fishes were swimming about in the water as lively and merry as though they had never been boiled or fried. "Now then," he said to Barius, "go thou, catch one fish: for I feel a desire to eat;" and the one fish being caught, dressed, and eaten, the saint got well. Afterwards it befell that the monk's oxen were stolen, and there were no beasts to plough the land, when, marvellous to say, many stags from the neighbouring woodlands came of their own accord, and performed all the necessary labours; and for this good deed, these stags, and all their fawns, bore a white mark on their bodies wherever they were touched by the harness or yoke. One day as the saint was standing in his well, where he used to say the whole book of Psalms throughout, a hind, pursued by hounds, fled to his feet for protection, whereupon St. Neot rebuked the dogs, and they turned backwards and left their prey.

By his advice and persuasion King Alfred founded the great school at the ford of the Isis, now called Oxford. He died and was buried in his own monastery, but his body was stolen and carried to Arnulphsbury, in Huntingdonshire, now called St. Neots.

The church of St. Neot in one respect is the most superb parish church in the kingdom, every window being full of stained glass, commemorating events in scripture history, and in the lives of St. Neot, St. George, and other saints. In the wall of the north aisle was a coffin-shaped recess, hewn in stone, called St. Neot's shrine: which, being opened, was found to contain only a little dust.

When Domesday book was compiled, there was a college here, called Neotstow.

The tithe sheaf of the manor of St. Neot Barrett is appropriated to the repairs of the church. Two-thirds of the tithes of the two Fawtons and other farms were formerly applied to the repairs of Launceston castle.

There was a chapel dedicated to St. Luke on the moors, near Dozmary Pool: the font is in Tidiford church. A part of St. Neot is included in the district of Bolventor chapel.

The moors formerly abounded with forest and red deer: Dungarth, King of Cornwall, who lived at Liskeard, used to hunt on the moors, with Alfred his guest; roots and stems of large oaks and alders are yet found in the earth. A large part of the St. Neot moors has been claimed by Alternon.

John Anstis, Garter King of Arms, a great antiquarian and writer on heraldry, was born in St. Neot, in 1669.

St. Cleer.—Two small angles of this parish are included within the new borough of Liskeard, having been parts of the old borough. Treworgey and Roscraddock are in this parish; and the village of Crow's Nest.

Gypsum and asbestos are found in St. Cleer.

The Looe, Seaton, and Tidy rivers rise in this parish, and the Fowey forms its western boundary for five miles, separating it from St. Neot.

The greatest part of the parish consists of wild and uncultivated moors.

In this parish are St. Cleer's well, cross, and chapel, in ruins, the Trethevy cromlech, and Doniert's stone.

The Trethevy cromlech is the largest in the county; the upper slab is of vast size; a hole in it was made of late time to put in a flag-staff. Trethevy means "the place of graves:" in old writings it is called *casa gigantis*, or the giant's hut.

Doniert's, or The Other Half Stone, is a fractured granite pillar, about eight feet high. In digging near, a second fragment was found, bearing the inscription, "*Doniert rogavit pro anima*," or, "Doniert asks you to pray for his soul." Doniert is supposed to be Dungarth, King of Cornwall, who was drowned in hunting, about 872.

The copper mines of Caradon are in this parish. A railway connects them with the Looe canal.

LISKEARD.—This very ancient town was formerly called Liskerruyt.

The new borough comprises the old borough and the rest of the parish; it returned two members from 1294 till 1832, when one was taken away by the Reform Bill. Sir Edward Coke, afterwards Lord-Chief-Justice, represented it in 1620, and in 1773, Gibbon the historian.

Liskeard was made a free borough by Richard, King of the Romans. Elizabeth granted a charter in 1580.

Liskeard was one of the four coinage towns, but no tin had been assayed here for many years.

This parish has five divisions; the old borough, constitution lands, north, south, and west sides.

Sir Ralph Hopton and Sir Beville Grenville marched their army into Liskeard on the night of January 19, 1643, having in the morning defeated Ruthven, the Parliamentary General, on Braddock Downs. King Charles entered with his army into Liskeard from Caradon, on Friday, August 2, 1644, and slept in Mr. Jeane's house six nights; he slept here also one night, on his return from Boconnoc, on Wednesday, September 4, after the surrender of Essex's army at Fowey.

The manor of Liskeard is part of the ancient possessions of the Earls of Cornwall. Richard, King of the Romans lived in the castle, which probably he built; it was in ruins in the days of Henry VIII, but no part of its buildings now remains. On its site is the grammar school, where Dean Prideaux and Walter Moyle were educated.

The park, which contained 200 deer, was destroyed by Henry VIII.

In the church is a monument to Joseph Wadham, "the last of that family whose ancestors were the founders of Wadham college, Oxford;" the church belonged to Launceston Priory; the monks sought to appropriate the vicarage also, but were prevented.

There was formerly a chapel of the Virgin in Liskeard park, to which there was great resort.

Lanseathan, let for £50 a year, is vested in the churchwardens for the repairs of the church.

There is a canal from Moorswater to Sandplace, near Looe, a distance of six miles; and a railway from the Cheesewring and Caradon mines to Moorswater.

There is a chapel of ease at Dubwalls, the western end of the parish.

A presbyterian meeting house was built here by Major Johnson, who came from Scotland with Monk's army. His halbert is preserved in it; and if not duly occupied by dissenters, it is to fall to the vicar of Liskeard.

A manor by the name of Bodgury is inherited by the corporation.

St. Pinnock.—St. Pinnock is bounded by Liskeard, St. Neot, Broadoak, Lanreath, and Duloe.

The north-eastern part of the parish is contained in the new chapelry of Herodsfoot.

St. Keyne.—St. Keyne, anciently Lametton, is a small parish, enclosed by Liskeard and Duloe.

The manor of Lametton, the inheritance of Chief Justice Tresilian, is now the property of the Rashleighs of Menabilly.

About a mile from the church is the famous well of St. Keyne, concerning which it is recorded, that if, after marriage, the wife should drink of its waters before her husband, she should govern the master and family for life; and the ballad tells us that sly maidens used to take a bottle of its waters to church with them, and drink it in the porch, while the bridegroom was running to the well.

Over the well, on an astonishingly small space, five trees, oak, elm, and ash, are growing close together. They were planted about 1750, by Jonathan Rashleigh, Esq., of Menabilly.

DULOE.—Duloe means the Black Looe, and is so named from the river which bounds it on the east, separating it from Morval.

It is divided into three districts, North, South, and West.

The Liskeard canal runs to Terras Pill.

Tremadaret, or Tremadart, belonged to Sir Hugh Tresilian, Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, who was executed at Tyburn. It passed to Sir John Coleshill, who was slain at Agincourt, and to the Arundells of Lanherne, the last of whom sold it to John Anstis, Esq., Garter King of Arms.

Trenant passed with Tremadart through several families, to Sir C. Treize, Sir J. Morshead, and Sir E. Buller.

The living is valuable, and in the gift of Balliol College, Oxford. It contained two benefices, the vicarage and a sinecure rectory, to which a stipend of £50 belonged. This latter endowment has been transferred to the new church of the district of Herodsfoot, formed out of the parishes of Duloe, St. Pinnock, and Lanreath.

The church is old, and contains effigies in stone and brass.

There are mines and powder mills at Herodsfoot.

The lords of Treworgy claimed the sole right of all the fisheries in the Looe.

MORVAL.—Morval lies between the rivers Looe and Seaton. It has Menheniot and Liskeard on the north, and St. Martins on the south.

The manor of Morval belonged to Sir Hugh de Morville, of Cumberland, one of the murderers of Archbishop Becket; and afterwards to the Glynns. John Glynn, Esq., was murdered at Higher Wringworthy, by the retainers of Clemens, whom he had superseded as under-steward of the Duchy. Morval passed to the Coodes, and then to the Bullers. Sir Francis Buller, the eminent judge, was born here.

Dr. John Mayow, a distinguished physician, was born at Bray.

At Sandplace the river Looe ceases to be navigable: a canal extends hence to Liskeard, for the transmission of granite and ore.

ST. MARTINS BY LOOE.—This parish is so named to distinguish it from St. Martins in Meneage: the river Looe separates it from Talland, and the Seaton from St. Germans.

The old borough and town of East Looe is in this parish. It furnished 20 ships and 315 mariners for the siege of Calais, in 1347. It was incorporated in 1587 with Fowey; it sent a ship-owner to a Council at Westminster in 1340, but never sent any members to Parliament until 1570. It was disfranchised by the Reform Bill.

Shouta, a village within the borough, is supposed to have been formerly of much greater extent: the towns and burgesses of Looe and Shouta are mentioned in the charters of the Bodrigans.

There was an ancient chapel at East Looe, restored by Bishop Trelawny, and rebuilt in 1806 by John Buller, Esq.: a district has been attached, out of the parishes of Talland and St. Martins, including the towns of East and West Looe.

Seaton and Hessenford are partly in the parish of St. Martins.

The views round Looe and up the river are very lovely.

The ancient bridge over the river Looe is only 6 feet 2 inches wide, it is formed of thirteen arches, and was built about 1400. On it was a chapel of St. Anne.

The mouth of the river is blocked with a bar of sand: it was formerly protected by a battery of eleven guns. The trade of Looe consists in pilchards, coal, and limestone.

The Rev. Jonathan Toup, an annotator on Suidas and Theocritus, was for many years rector of St. Martins.

TALLAND.—Talland has the sea, forming Talland Bay, on the south, and the river Looe, separating it from St. Martins, on the east.

Port Looe, or Port Pigham, includes the borough-town of West Looe. West Looe returned two members to Parliament from 1552 to 1832. Sir W. Petty represented it in Richard Cromwell's Parliament, and Sir Charles Wager in 1740. Here is a mathematical school, endowed with £1,000 by John Speccot, for the benefit of the two towns.

The chapel of St. Nicholas, in West Looe, was desecrated, and used for a town-hall, but is now restored to religious uses.

Looe Island lies half-a-mile out at sea; it is nearest to Talland, and is also called St. George's Island, because a chapel, dedicated to that saint, once stood on it. It measures fourteen acres, and is the property of the Trelawnys. Choughs build in the rabbit-burrows on the side of the island. A rock between the mainland and island is called Midmain, and the water west of it, Portnadler Bay.

Talland church is full of rich and beautiful workmanship. The transept is called Killigarth aisle. It contains the monumental tomb of John Beville, Esq., 1574: over it are hung rusty helmets, swords, and gauntlets. On the south side of the church is a porch, with two entrances; and on the south side of the porch a high tower.

The manor of Port Looe belongs to the Duchy. The manor of Talland belonged to the Morths: one of this family employed in his household a miller of Brittany; "but this fellow's service befell commodious in the worst sense: for when, not long after his acceptance, wars grew between us and France, he stealeth over into his country, returneth privily back again with a French crew, surprizeth suddenly his master and his guests at a Christmas supper, carrieth them speedily into Brittany, and forceth the gentleman to redeem his enlargement with the sale of a great part of his revenues."

Killigarth belonged to the Bevilles: it is now in the family of Kendall, of Pelyn. John Size was a servant of Sir W. Beville's of Killigarth, whom he found under a hedge in winter, nearly dead of cold. This man would eat nettles

and thistles, coals and candles, live birds with their feathers, and live fish with their scales: he would handle, harmless, blazing wood and hot iron: and used to lie asleep with his head curled under his body.

Part of the fishing-town of Polperro is in the parish of Talland.

Lansalloes.—Lantivet Bay runs between this parish and Lanteglos.

It contains part of the town of Polperro, which was once called Porthpyre, and is divided between Talland and Lansalloes by a small river, passing under an aged bridge. Its situation is very romantic, lying in a little cove, at the foot of two high rocky hills. It carries on a large fishing trade, especially in pilchards. There was formerly a chapel of St. Peter on the western hill, in Lansalloes parish. A new chapel has been built below its site.

The tower of the church is lofty, and a well-known sea mark. The cliff below it is famous for badgers.

Pelynt.—Pelynt is enclosed by St. Pinnock, Duloe, Lansalloes, and Talland.

Trelawne passed from the families of Bodrigan and Champernowne, to Lord Bonville. His son, Sir William Bonville, and his grandson, Lord Harrington, were slain before his eyes in the battle of Wakefield, in December, 1460. In the February following, being himself taken prisoner in the battle of St. Albans, he was beheaded by order of Queen Margaret. The only daughter of Lord Harrington brought Trelawne to the Marquis of Dorset: in the attainder of his grandson Henry, Duke of Suffolk, it was seized by the Crown. It was purchased of King James I, in 1600, by Sir Jonathan Trelawny of Pool, in Menheniot, who made it his residence: his son, Sir John Trelawny, was the first baronet: his grandson was Sir Jonathan Trelawny, Bishop of Bristol, one of the seven prelates committed to the Tower by James II; of whom thus the ballad—

"And shall they scorn Tre, Pol, and Pen?
And shall Trelawny die?
Then twenty thousand Cornish men
Will see the reason why."

He became afterwards Bishop of Exeter, and then of Winchester: he rebuilt the chapel at Trelawne, and, dying here, was buried in Pelynt church. His crozier is still preserved in the church; it is of copper gilt, and a few years ago was struck with lightning and melted.

Tregarrick was the seat of the Winslades, hereditary Esquires of the White Spur: John Winslade was executed for being a leader in the Cornish rebellion, in 1549. Tregarrick was the first residence of the Bullers.

The Giants' Hedge passes through this parish, and there are traces of a Roman road from Pelynt to Fowey, the course of which is marked by barrows, containing coins and arrow-heads.

LANREATH.—Lanrethow was the old name of this district.

Court was the seat of the Grylls family.

There is an entrenchment on Berry Down.

The chapelry of Herodsfoot includes part of this parish.

LANTEGLOS BY FOWEY.—This parish lies on the right bank of the river Fowey; Pencarrow Point is its southern extremity, forming the eastern side of Lanlic Bay. Two creeks of the Fowey run into the parish up to Pont Pill and Lerrin. Mixtow, in Lanteglos, belongs to the borough of Fowey.

Polruan, a fishing-town and anciently a borough, is on the east side of Fowey Harbour. On the shore is a ruinous block-house, from which a chain was formerly extended across the harbour to Fowey. Above the town are an old well and cross, and the ruins of St. Saviour's chapel: a bulla, or leaden seal, of Pope Urban VI, was dug up here.

There are ferries across the Fowey from Polruan and Bodinnick.

Hall is the ancient seat of the Mohuns. It was taken from the Parliamentary troops by Sir R. Grenville, who also captured Pernon Fort, which commands the harbour. King Charles was here on Saturday, August 17, 1644, and while walking on the terrace, narrowly escaped being struck with a ball from the guns of Essex at Fowey.

Lanteglos church was assigned to the hospital of Bridgwater. St. Willow, an ancient hermit, was said to have been beheaded here. Walter Hart, Bishop of Norwich, was the son of a miller in Lanteglos.

The cliffs on the coast are high and rugged, and the scenery grand.

St. Veep.—St. Veep, anciently St. Wepe, is separated by the Fowey from St. Sampsons. It is bounded on the south by Penpol, or St. Cadix Creek, and on the north by Lerrin Creek.

The greater part of the village of Lerrin is in this parish.

The forces under Charles I, on Tuesday, August 13, 1644, took possession of the pass from St. Veep to Golant.

The church is dedicated to St. Cyrus and Julietta. The infant Cyrus and his mother Julietta suffered martyrdom under Diocletian.

There was a little priory at St. Cadix.

Trevelyan was one of the seats of the family so named.

The Giants' Hedge, a large ridge of earth, seven feet high, without any passes in it, extends in a straight line over hill and dale for seven miles, from Lerrin to West Looe.

William Bastard, lawyer, built an almshouse, and left the tenement of Nethercombe to the poor of St. Veep and Duloe for ever.

The little river Trebant passes through the parish.

Boconnoc.—The manor of Boconnoc, extending over

Boconnoc, Broadoak, St. Veep, and St. Winnow, belonged in succession to the Earls of Cornwall, the Carminowes, Courtenays, Russels, and Mohuns. It was purchased by Governor Pitt, and is now the property of the family of Grenville. The house is seated on rising ground, in a lawn of 100 acres; the park is well wooded and stocked with deer; the oak and beech trees are the finest in the county. There is a drive of six miles in circuit round the park, and the river Lerrin runs through it.

On the hill above Boconnoc House, in the centre of an intrenchment thrown up in the civil wars, is erected an obelisk in memory of Sir Richard Lyttelton.

Between this obelisk and Broadoak church was fought a decisive battle between Sir Ralph Hopton, heading the King's troops, and Ruthven, the Parliamentary general, on Thursday, January 19, 1643-4. The Royalists came from Bodmin on Wednesday, and by Lord Mohun's favour, slept all night with good fires under the hedges in Boconnoc Park. Next morning they found the Parliamentarians drawn up on rising ground on Braddock Downs, and planting themselves on a hill against them, kept up a fire of small-arms for two hours. At length Sir Beville Grenville, leading the van down the one hill and up the other, attacked the enemy with so great valour that they gave way on the first charge, and fled in rout to Liskeard, with great loss of men and arms. The King's troops chased them into Liskeard, took it without resistance, and chased them out again.

In August, 1644, Boconnoc House was occupied by Essex's general, Dalbier, and other officers; King Charles sent a troop of horse from Liskeard, who caught them in the midst of a grand dinner, and brought them all, except Dalbier, prisoners to Liskeard. On August 8 the King himself arrived at Boconnoc, but being in some danger, he left again for Glynn; finding the militia posted there, he returned, and slept all night in his carriage on the open downs. Next day he took up his quarters in Boconnoc House, and kept

court there many days. Near the parsonage is shewn the trunk of an aged oak, in which it is said the King's standard was fixed, and near which he was standing, when a ball struck the tree.

Prince Charles was at Boconnoc in November, 1645.

The rectories of Boconnoc and Broadoak were consolidated by act of parliament. Boconnoc church has no tower. The oaken communion table is carved underneath with these words, "Made by me, Sir Raynold Mohun, 1629."

Some unprofitable lead mines were worked in Boconnoc Park, as early as the time of Charles I.

Broadoak or Braddock.—Broadoak is separated by the Fowey from St. Neot, Warleggan, and Cardinham.

On Braddock and Boconnoc Downs the Parliamentary general, Ruthven, was defeated by Sir Beville Grenville, in 1643. The King's army encamped on the same spot the next year.

On these downs are many ancient barrows, which are found to contain urns of rough pottery.

St. Winnow.—St. Winnow is bounded by the Fowey on the west, and by Lerrin Creek on the south.

Twelve acres in this parish, without a house, adjoining the eastern end of Lostwithiel Bridge, are in the borough of Lostwithiel.

Resprin and St. Nighton, in St. Winnow, were, it appears, formerly small separate parishes. There is a chapel and burying-ground at St. Nighton, and there was once St. Martin's chapel at Resprin.

Druids' Hill, crowned with an old cross, and St. Nighton's Beacon, are in this parish. The village of Bridgend, a part of the town of Lostwithiel, is in St. Winnow parish, separated by the river Fowey, but connected by the ancient bridge.

Ethy is the seat of the family of Howell.

On St. Nighton's Beacon is a square earthwork, thrown up in the civil wars. While the King was at Boconnoc, a

Parliamentary officer, Colonel Straughan, in the presence of both armies, challenged the King's forces to a fight with a hundred troopers on each side. The challenge was accepted on the King's part by Colonel Digby, and the combatants met on Saturday, August 10, on Druids' Hill, above Lostwithiel. Straughan's troop consisted of young men, from 16 to 20 years, on whose chins never a razor had passed: they were armed with double-barrelled pistols, loaded with three or four bullets; and, by Straughan's command, receiving their enemies' fire in silence, they rushed on the very horses' heads of Digby's troopers, and made so murderous a discharge, that one half of the Royalists fell dead or mortally wounded, and of the rest scarce man or horse escaped without injury.

Across this country Sir William Balfour made his escape with Essex's horse.

III.—HUNDRED OF STRATTON.

This Hundred, lying northwards from the Hundred of East, is situated between the Tamar and the sea. "His circuit is slender, but his fruitfulness great." The orchards and gardens are very productive. In many parts it is well wooded: it is not a mining district: it contains twelve parishes:—

Bridgerule, West	Launcells.	Stratton.
Boyton, part of.	Kilkhampton.	Marhamchurch.
North Tamerton.	Moorwinstow.	Week St. Mary.
Whitstone.	Poughill.	Jacobstow.

BRIDGERULE.—The Tamar divides this parish between Cornwall and Devon. The church is in Devon. The Cornish part is only about a quarter of the parish, and is called West Bridgerule.

There is a manor in the parish called Tacabre, and under this name this district is mentioned in the Norman survey; it was given by Edward III to the abbey of St. Mary de Graces, in London. Hence probably it acquired the present name of Merrifield. a corruption of Maryfield.

This parish belongs to the Archdeaconry of Totnes.

Boyton.—Boyton, like Bridgerule, is divided by the Tamar between Devon and Cornwall. That part of the parish in Devonshire is called Northcot Hamlet: here lived Agnes Prest, the only person in the diocese of Exeter put to death for her religion in the reign of Queen Mary. She was burnt alive at Southernhay, outside the walls of Exeter; and the place of her execution is still shown.

The manor of Boyton was forcibly taken from the Abbey of Tavistock by Robert, Earl of Cornwall: it now belongs to the Duchy.

Near Bermacott are two tumuli, called Wilsworthy Barrows.

South of this parish are North Petherwin and Werrington. These two parishes, though lying west of the Tamar, and being included in the Archdeaconry of Cornwall, are yet contained in the civil bounds of the county of Devon; while St. Giles in the Heath, on the east of the Tamar, and in the county of Devon, is under the jurisdiction of the Archdeacon of Cornwall. These parishes form the large manor of Werrington. It belonged to Ordulph, the great Duke of Devon, whose armour used to be shown in Werrington church; he gave the manor to Tavistock Abbey, and it was the principal manor of this rich abbey at its suppression. King Henry VIII granted it to Lord John Russel, Duke of Bedford. Werrington House was once the residence of Sir Francis Drake. It is now the property and occasional residence of the Duke of Northumberland.

The river Attery flows through Werrington Park into the Tamar. On the banks of this river, at a place called

Ladies' Cross, King Edgar is said to have met Elfrida. She was the daughter of Orgarius, Duke of Cornwall, and the loveliest woman of her time. The King, having heard of her surpassing beauty, sent down his favourite Ethelwold to ascertain the truth, but he, smitten with her charms, wooed and wedded her himself. Afterwards, in a hunting excursion on Dartmoor, Edgar, passing near Orgarius' house, saw Elfrida. Ethelwold was soon after found dead in the forest, and Edgar married Elfrida.

TAMERTON.—This parish is often called North Tamerton, to distinguish it from South Tamerton, or Tamerton Foliot, near Plymouth.

It takes its name from the Tamar, which flows through the north and east parts of the parish, and begins to swell into an important river.

The Tamar cuts off the north-east angle, containing the estate of Vacy, from the main part of the parish. This angle, and a smaller one in St. Budeaux, are the only portions of Cornwall beyond the Tamar.

The pulpit in the church of Tamerton is very richly carved.

At Hornacott is an old chapel, in a ruinous condition.

The great tithes of Tamerton church, which had become alienated to the Crown, were restored to the cure in the early part of the last century, through the exertions of the incumbent, the Rev. John Bennet.

WHITSTONE. — Many of the villages of Cornwall are famous for woodcocks, but no parish has ever been so famous for them as Whitstone. These birds used to be caught in nets in vast numbers by the cottagers, and yielded them so large a means of subsistence, that the right of taking them without license was allowed to the parish under the Game Acts.

There was formerly a chapel at Froxton, dedicated to the Holy Trinity.

LAUNCELLS. — This parish has Kilkhampton on the north, the Tamar on the east, Marhamchurch and Bridgerule on the south, and Stratton on the west.

The church stands in a low vale; it contains some old encaustic tiles, and many seats richly carved.

It is said that there is a breed of snakes in this parish different from any in the west of the county: they are four or five feet long, and have a white or yellow ring round their necks.

There is an ancient alms-house for the support of four old persons, with a small endowment.

KILKHAMPTON. — Kilkhampton, also anciently called Kilhamland, lies between the Tamar and the sea.

The reservoir of the Bude Canal, which is supplied from the Tamar, and covers 60 acres, is partly in this parish.

The church is very handsome: the south doorway is the richest specimen of Norman architecture in Cornwall. There are many monuments in it to the memory of the great family of the Grenvilles, who lived at Stowe, in this parish, for 600 years. Their mansion was at one time the most magnificent building in the west of England, covering 3½ acres of ground. It is now quite destroyed, with all its gardens, parks, and ponds.

One of the rectors of Kilkhampton was Nicholas Monk, brother of General Monk: and Sir J. Grenville, of Stowe, was the bearer of the letters of King Charles II to the Parliament, in 1669. The Rev. James Hervey, when curate of this parish, wrote his "Meditations among the Tombs," and describes the church and Grenville's vault in his book.

The great Sir B. Grenville, the glory of Cornwall, the "*chevalier sans reproche*", slain in the King's cause at Lansdown, near Bath, was buried in Kilkhampton church. Denis Grenville, Dean of Durham, was born at Stowe; he was a good, pious, and learned man, became a nonjuror, and died in voluntary exile.

This parish, with the adjoining parishes of Moorwinstow and Poughill, lies upon the dunstone, or clay slate.

Moorwinstow.—Moorwinstow is the most northernly parish of Cornwall. It is called also Morwenstow, and means the place of St. Morwenna. It is bounded on the north by the Devonshire parishes of Welcombe and Hartland; east by Bradworthy, also in Devonshire, and from which it is separated by the stream of the Tamar; south by Kilkhampton; and west by the sea. In the north-east corner of the parish the rivers Tamar and Torridge take their rise.

The church is large, and stands near the cliff. It once belonged to the hospital of Bridgwater.

The manor of Stanbury was the birth-place of John Stanbury, Bishop of Hereford, who was made first Provost of Eton College by King Henry VI, the founder. Sir W. Adams, the eminent oculist, was also born at Stanbury.

The coast scenery is grand, and the cliffs high.

Poughill.—This parish was known by the names of Pochewell, Pegwille, and Pugeham.

The manor formerly belonged to Clyve Abbey, in Somersetshire.

On Stamford Hill, in this parish, was fought the famous battle of Stratton. The Earl of Stamford, the Parliamentary general, had posted himself on the brow of the hill in a strong position; having under him 4000 men, well provided with artillery. He was attacked by the King's Cornish forces under Sir Beville Grenville, Sir Ralph Hopton, and Sir John Berkeley, with greatly inferior numbers; and after a sharp conflict was beaten from his ground and forced to fly, leaving many prisoners and all his artillery in the Royalists' hands. A monument was afterwards erected on the site of the battle, with this inscription:

"In this place the rebell army
Under the command of the Earl of Stamford received
a signal overthrow, by the valour of
Sir Beville Grenville, and the Cornish forces,
on Tuesday, 6th May, 1643."

The monument has since been taken down, because the concourse of people who came to visit it destroyed the farmer's crops.

STRATTON.—Stratton is a parish and small market-town of great antiquity, and was probably a Roman station: the Saxons called it Street-town, or Stratton, because of the Roman road, or street, which passed through it.

The church is fine, has a noble tower, and carved oak benches; in one of the windows is a full-length figure of a crusader.

John Avery, schoolmaster, built an alms-house, and recovered for the poor of the parish several valuable benefactions, of which they had been deprived;

> "The church he loved and beautified,
> His highest glory and his pride."

The battle of Stratton was fought between the Royalists under Sir Beville Grenville, and the Parliamentary forces under the Earl of Stamford: the Royalists, though greatly inferior in numbers and artillery, gained a signal victory. A tablet, which once stood against a pillar erected on the site of the battle, is now affixed to the wall of the Ash Tree Inn, the old manor-house, in the town of Stratton. Sir Ralph Hopton, in acknowledgment of his great exertions for the King's cause in Cornwall, was created Lord Hopton of Stratton.

Binamy Castle, the ancient inheritance of the Blanchminsters, is in ruins.

Bude, Budeham, or Budehaven, is in this parish. It is much frequented as a summer watering-place, and was once a town of importance; it still carries on a large trade with Bristol and Ireland, but the harbour is much blocked up with sand, driven in by the westerly winds. It is said to have been the landing-place of Agricola, in A.D. 83. The commerce of this port was greatly increased by the construction of the Bude Canal: it was made between 1819 and

1826, and extends thirty-five miles into the two counties; one branch going to the northward, crossing the Tamar, and terminating on Blagdon Moor in Devon; the other running nearly parallel with the Tamar, and terminating near Launceston.

The Bude Light was invented by Mr. Gurney, a native of the town.

St. Michael's chapel, Bude, was built and endowed in 1835, by Sir T. D. Acland.

Opposite Bude is Old Chapel Rock, whereon are the ruins of a chapel, dedicated to the Venerable Bede.

Anthony Payne, a native of Stratton, was a man of gigantic size and strength; he faithfully followed his master, Sir John Grenville, through all the troubles of the rebellion, and at the Restoration was made a Yeoman of the King's Guard, and gunner of Plymouth citadel.

MARHAMCHURCH.—This parish derives its name, like Moorwinstow, from St. Morwenna, to whom the church is dedicated: it is an ancient structure, surrounded by trees.

There are ruins of two old chapels at Hilton and Whalesborough.

WEEK ST. MARY.—Week St. Mary, or St. Mary Week, is called in Doomsday Book simply Wick.

There was formerly a chapel at Goscote, dedicated to St. Lawrence.

In a field adjoining the churchyard, still called Castle Hill, the foundations of extensive buildings may be traced.

A chantry and grammar-school were founded in Week St. Mary in the reign of Henry VIII, by Dame Thomasine Perceval, provided with lodgings for the masters, scholars, and officers, and endowed with £20 a year. At this school some of the best gentlemen's sons in Cornwall and Devon were virtuously trained up. It was suppressed by Edward VI.

Thomasine Perceval was a native of Week St. Mary, and in her youth kept sheep or geese on a common called

Greenamore. A London merchant passing by, was so pleased with the looks and manners of the child, that he took her with him to his home to wait on his wife. On the death of his wife he married her, and left her a rich widow. She married a second and third time, her last husband being Sir John Perceval, Lord Mayor of London. After his death she returned to her native village, and spent her money in repairing churches and highways, founding schools, building bridges, endowing maidens, and feeding the poor.

Jacobstow.—A small part of this parish is cut off by the junction of a narrow slip of Week St. Mary and the detached part of Warbstow.

Jacobstow, in the year 1573, gave birth to Diggory Wheare, appointed by Camden first reader in history at Oxford. He wrote a Life of Camden, Lectures on History, and other works, and became Principal of St. Mary's Hall, Oxford.

Berry Court is the name of a large house, surrounded with a moat: it is backed on the east by deep woods, said to have been given by Dame Thomasine Perceval to the poor of St. Mary Week.

IV.—HUNDRED OF TRIGG.

The Hundred of Trigg contains twelve parishes:

St. Teath.	Helland.	St. Kew.
St. Breward.	Bodmin.	Endellion.
Blisland.	St. Mabyn.	St. Minver.
Temple.	St. Tudy.	Egloshayle.

The soil abounds with clay and slate, and carries large crops of wheat. There are some mines in this Hundred.

St. Teath.—The name of this parish has been written at various times, St. Eath, St. Etha, and St. Tetha.

The celebrated old family of Carminow lived at Trehanick in St. Teath. William Carminow, the last of the name, died in 1646: he was a devoted loyalist, and suffered severely for his King. In the Archdeacon's registry at Bodmin is a record "of the proper goods of William Carminow, of St. Teath, gent., being not unplundered in the time of the unnatural rebellion," which begins with this entry, "Imprimis, we prize his purse, girdell, and all his waring apparell now left, or can be found unplundered, £5." Trehanick afterwards came into the possession of the Cheneys, and from them the Cheney Downs in this parish are named.

In St. Teath are the celebrated Delabole or Dennyball slate quarries: they are excavated to the depth of 240 feet, and extend 300 yards in length and 100 in breadth. The slate they yield is the best in the kingdom, perhaps in the world. Near the surface for 50 feet it is inferior; for the next 50 feet it improves in quality, and is used for pavestones, never sweating like the cliff-slate. The best slate is called bottom-stone, and lies at a depth of from 25 to 40 fathoms; it is very hard, smooth, and compact, so that when struck it will ring like metal. It is raised from the quarry by a large steam-engine; is then divided into plates of various shapes, size, and thickness, and sent to Port Isaac. The different kinds are named according to their value, Queens, Duchesses, Ladies, or Maidens. There is a tunnel to carry off the water, and engines to pump it out. The quarries have been worked for 150 years, and are very profitable, though expensive in operation.

Capt. Bligh, the Commander of the Bounty, was born in this parish. He was sent by King George III, in 1787, to bring bread-fruit from the South Sea Islands to the West Indies. He collected more than a thousand plants from the island of Tahiti, and had set sail for America, when the crew, led by one of the mates named Christian, mutinied, seized the ship, and put Captain Bligh to sea, with eighteen others, in an open boat. He crossed the Pacific Ocean, in sore

suffering and peril, over 1200 leagues of water, and at length safely reached Timor, in the Indian Archipelago. The mutineers settled on Pitcairn's Island, which at this day is peopled by their descendants.

ST. BREWARD, or SIMONWARD.— This extensive, but barren parish, is bounded on the north by Advent, on the east by Alternon, on the south by Blisland, and on the west by St. Udy, from which it is separated by the Camel.

The district appears under the name of Bruerd about two hundred years after the Conquest.

It is named from William Brewer, Bishop of Exeter in 1224. He was sent by King Henry III on several foreign embassies, and afterwards went into Palestine, where he fought against the infidels at the head of 100,000 men. He founded the Deanery and other offices, and many of the Prebends in Exeter Cathedral. To the chancellorship he assigned the rectories of Newlyn in Cornwall, and Stoke Gabriel in Devon, on condition that the chancellor should preach a sermon once in every week to the canons. This covenant has been punctually observed to this day.

Brownwilly, the highest hill in Cornwall, is in this parish; it is 1368 feet above the level of the sea. Roughtor is 72 feet lower than Brownwilly, and their bases join. Both these hills command a view of all the moors and the north coast. They are included in the very ancient and extensive manor of Hametethy, which covers a great part of the adjacent parishes.

The tower of St. Breward church has been often struck with lightning. There was once a chapel on Roughtor, dedicated to St. Michael.

There are several mines of copper in this parish, and stream-washings for tin.

BLISLAND.—This district was anciently called Bliston-juxta-montem, that is, Bliston near the mountain, meaning

Roughtor. It was forfeited to the crown in the reign of Henry VII, but is now in private holding.

On the moorlands in the north of the parish stands a large rock, called Pendrift, formerly a logan-stone and rocked by the wind, but now immovable. A native of the parish sculptured a figure of Britannia out of this rock, and engraved on another part of it the royal arms and the arms of Cornwall.

Blisland is separated from St. Breward by the river Lank, which rises at the foot of Roughtor.

Temple.—This small parish is in the middle of the wild district called the Moors.

It is bounded by St. Neot, Warleggan, Cardinham, and Blisland.

The church belonged to the Preceptory of the Knights Hospitallers at Trebigh, in St. Ive; it is now in ruins. The parson of this parish had the privilege of marrying parties without banns or license, and here (contrary to the rule of the church) were buried in sacred ground those who had slain themselves.

Temple contains fewer people than any other parish in the county. In 1851 the population was 24.

The twelve parishes round Temple form the district called the Moors. They are not sterile, like Dartmoor, but capable of cultivation, and give good pasture for cattle. They cover about ten square miles.

Helland.—Helland, one of the four parishes forming the new borough of Bodmin, is bounded by Bodmin, St. Mabyn, Cardinham, Blisland, and Egloshayle, from which last it is separated by the Camel.

The Bodmin Railway runs along the banks of the river to Wenford Bridge.

Bodmin.—Bodmin is the county-town of Cornwall, and lies nearly in the centre of the county. Here are the County

Goal, the Asylum, and the Archdeacon's Court and Registry: the Assizes and Sessions are also held here.

It is a very ancient town, and had a market in Domesday time. It has returned two members to Parliament for more than six hundred years.

Bodmin has at different times suffered severely from the plague. It was one of the coinage towns, but lost the privilege. It was the head-quarters of Flammock and Joseph, and Perkyn Warbeck drew up his forces near the town: Arundel also set up his standard here: the inhabitants paid dear forfeit of life and property for their share in these insurrections.

In the civil wars Bodmin was occupied in turn by both royalists and rebels, and many hard fights took place in its neighbourhood: it finally surrendered to Fairfax in 1646.

The church is the largest and finest in the county; the spire, which was very elegant and lofty, was thrown down by lightning in 1699. A small chapel east of the chancel was destroyed in 1776. There were formerly in the town a priory and thirteen churches, parts of some of which still remain.

The monks of Padstow, for fear of the Danes, fled to Bodmin, carrying St. Petrock's body with them; hence the town was called by the Britons Bodmannia, or the Town of the Monks; by the Saxons Petrockstow, or the Place of Petrock. One of the monks stole the saint's body and made off to Brittany, but Henry II compelled him to restore it to its resting-place in Bodmin.

Bodmin was probably the first seat of the Bishops of Cornwall: a copy of the Gospels in the British Museum contains entries of the manumission of slaves before the Bishop of Bodmin, a hundred years before the Conquest. But the church and town having been ravaged by the Danes, the see was removed to St. Germans, and called the Bishoprick of St. Germans and Bodmin. Bishop Lyvyng, the last Bishop of Cornwall, was permitted by Knute to join the Cornish see to that of Crediton; the next Bishop removed

it to Exeter. There were ordinations in Bodmin church by suffragan Bishops as late as 1538. Thomas Vivian, who was suffragan Bishop at Bodmin for twenty years, lies under a handsome monument in the chancel.

John Pomeroy, Vicar of Bodmin, died in the reading-desk, as he was preparing to say prayers, in 1813.

There is an old burying-ground at Berry Tower, on a hill north of the town. In a Roman camp, at Tregear, were found urns of fine Samian ware, and coins of Vespasian.

A spring of water rises out of the churchyard, and flows into the street through the mouths of two lions, hewn in granite, over which is the date of 1545.

In the decayed village of St. Lawrence was a lazar-house, or hospital of lepers, incorporated by Queen Elizabeth, and consisting of seven houses, a chapel, a mill, and a prison for offenders; to each house was given a cow. The last inmate died in 1800. The buildings are now in ruins, and the endowment is transferred to the support of the county Infirmary at Truro.

The priory of Bodmin was suppressed at the Reformation: its buildings and lands were granted to Thomas Sternhold, one of the authors of the old version of the singing Psalms. King Henry VIII left a minute in his own handwriting for the restoration of the Cornish see out of the revenues of the priories of Bodmin, Launceston, and St. Germans.

There is a railway from Bodmin to Wadebridge.

The grammar school was founded by Queen Elizabeth, and endowed from the Exchequer: like the grammar schools of Liskeard and Lostwithiel it has sunk to decay.

Castle Canyke is the site of an ancient fortress, now covered with grass.

"Take him before the mayor of Halgaver" is a Cornish proverb, arising from an old custom of the people of Bodmin, who used to assemble in confused multitudes on Halgaver Moor every year in the month of July, and elect a

mayor of misrule, and hold a mock trial for the punishment of petty offenders: its modern observance is called Bodmin Riding.

St. Mabyn.—St. Mabyn is separated from Helland by the Camel.

The church has a noble tower, standing on a height.

The manor of Colquite was the property of the Lords Marney, once a family of great renown: on the death of the late Lord Marney, it descended to George, Earl of Suffolk. The wood and rock scenery on the banks of the Camel is very beautiful.

There is an alms-house in the church-town, built with a legacy of William Pasko, which, having been lost, was recovered by a suit in chancery.

St. Tudy.—This parish was formerly called St. Udy.

Tremere was the birth-place of Sir William Lower, who, loving his church and King better than his lands or life, perilled the one and lost the other in their defence, and was driven into Holland, where he wrote certain poems. Here also was born Dr. Richard Lower, an eminent physician in the time of Charles II.

There is a ruined chapel at Kelly Green.

St. Kew.—St. Kew, anciently Lanow, is bounded on the north by Endellion and St. Minver; on the east by St. Tudy and St. Mabyn; on the south by Egloshayle; and on the west by the Camel.

The church is much like Bodmin church on a reduced plan. Its windows are full of stained glass in figures, brought from one of the old churches in Bodmin. In one of the windows is the figure of a beast, said to be a wild boar, which infested the neighbourhood of St. Kew, and was slain by a man named Lanow, in Lanow woods in this parish.

Endellion.—Endellion is a parish of hills and valleys, opening to the sea.

The church is very old, and contains many good relics of ancient church work.

There are three sinecure prebends attached to the church, all three having portions of the tithes, and two of them glebes and houses.

Bones and human skeletons have been dug up in a field near the church, and there is a tradition that it was the scene of a great fight in the rebellion.

In this parish is Port Issyk (that is, the Saxon's Port), corrupted into Port Isaac, lying buried in the coast, at the foot of a steep hill. It has a small harbour, with a pier, begun in Henry VIII's reign; it is the place of exportation of the Delabole slate, and the chief seat of the fisheries on this coast.

Roscarrock House is a large castellated building amongst the cliffs, long the inheritance of the family of that ancient name, who were very faithful in the rebellion: the family is now extinct; their house in ruins. In lieu of tithes this manor used to pay a modus of £9, on the morning of Michaelmas-day, at sun-rising, in the church porch.

The Cheney Downs, in this parish and others, are so named from the noble family long resident in the manor-house of Cheney. Digging in the ruins, men found a flight of moorstone steps, leading to a vaulted chamber, in which was a beautiful porcelain urn, little injured.

Portquin, and Portkerne, are small fishing-coves on the coast. Near Portquin are old antimony mines.

St. Minver.—St. Minver is bounded south and west by Padstow Haven and the Camel; on the east by St. Kew, and a creek that separates it from Egloshayle.

St. Minver is divided into the Highlands and Lowlands. The Highlands contain the mother church; the Lowlands are divided into two chapelries, St. Enodock, and Porthilly or St. Michael's. There are burial grounds attached to each of the three churches.

The parish has one rate for the Queen's taxes, two for the poor, and three for the church.

The sea-sand has overwhelmed hundreds of acres of land in this parish, with a church and many houses. In the drifting of the sands the buildings may sometimes be seen.

St. Enodock church is completely surrounded by a sandy desert: the sands rise above the level of its roof, and a pathway is often cut through the embankment. It is said that the parson is sometimes obliged to enter by the roof.

Pentire Point is the boldest and most exposed headland on this coast, and beneath are dark caves and savage rocks.

Trewornan bridge is built over a dangerous ford of the Camel.

Portquin Bay runs into the northern coast; off Pentire Point is the islet, the Mouls, and the rocks Newland and Gullard, tenanted by sea-birds.

EGLOSHAYLE.—This parish is separated from St. Breock by the river Camel, which becomes navigable at Slade's Bridge.

The town of Wadebridge is partly in Egloshayle, and partly in St. Breock: it is connected by a bridge of seventeen arches, built in the time of Edward IV. Cromwell secured this pass in 1645.

There is a railway from Wadebridge to Bodmin, in length 6½ miles.

The church lies on the banks of the Camel, the tides washing the churchyard. Its fine tower was built by Thomas Lovibond, vicar of Egloshayle about 1490, who was also the chief instrument in building the bridge. In the north aisle is an old stone pulpit. The great tithes belong to the sub-dean of Exeter Cathedral.

Pencarrow is the seat of Sir William Molesworth.

Castle Killibury and Kelly Rounds are rude earthworks; the former enclosing a space of six acres with a triple ditch.

Washaway is a village in Egloshayle.

V.—HUNDRED OF LESNEWTH.

The Hundred of Lesnewth contains seventeen parishes:

Poundstock.	St. Clether.	Forrabury.
St. Gennys.	Alternon.	Trevalga.
St. Juliot.	Laneast, part of.	Tintagel.
Otterham.	Davidstow.	Lanteglos.
Warbstow.	Lesnewth.	Advent.
Treneglos.	Minster.	Michaelstow.

Much of this district is covered by large uncultivated moorlands: it is scantily supplied with wood: the high grounds are bleak and bare. The soil is growan, mixed with slate. There are no mines of note.

Poundstock.—Poundstock seems to have derived its name from an ancient manor mentioned in Domesday Book, and called Ponpestock. It has Marhamchurch north; Week St. Mary east; Jacobstow and St. Gennys south; and the sea west.

Woolston, in this parish, pays tithes to Minster.

St. Gennys.—In Domesday Book no mention is made of this parish. The district is taxed under the name of Otterham. Afterwards it is spoken of under the names of St. Genisey, St. Gennis, and St. Jennis.

The church is dedicated to St. Genesius. He is that famous saint in the Romish calendar who was beheaded with his two brothers, and is fabled to have walked about, after his execution, with his head under his arm.

It is bounded west by the sea; north by Poundstock; east by Jacobstow; south by Otterham and St. Juliot.

There were formerly two chapels in this parish; one called St. Gregory's, and the other St. Julietta's.

In this parish is a bold promontory called the Dazard Head, and another called Carnbeak, forming the west point

of Tremoutha Haven. The coast scenery is very romantic.

On Tresparrot Down, a desolate heath, 850 feet above the level of the sea, a singular species of rock is found.

The manor of Treworgye, part of the possessions of the priory of Launceston, was annexed to the Duchy by Henry VIII. It was the residence of William Braddon, an officer of the Parliamentary army, and a member of the House of Commons. He was buried in the chancel of the church, and from this circumstance, and from the allusion in these lines of his epitaph,

> "In war and peace I bore command,
> Both Gown and Sword I wore,"

it has been supposed he was vicar of St. Gennys. He was probably one of Cromwell's fighting chaplains.

St. Juliot.—St. Juliot, commonly called St. Jilt, lies between Otterham and the sea; having St. Gennys north, and Lesnewth south of it.

It is probable that St. Juliot's was anciently only a chapelry of St. Gennys, as mention is made of a chapel of St. Julietta in St. Gennys.

The stipend of the incumbent of this parish has been augmented by Queen Anne's Bounty Fund. The sum of £400 was laid out in the purchase of a tenement called Caneer, in the neighbouring parish of Otterham; to this also was added a part of the tenement of Penpoll, in the parish of Lesnewth.

Otterham.—Otterham has St. Gennys north, Davidstow south, Warbstow east, and St. Juliot west.

It is a very thinly peopled parish in proportion to its size, containing more than 3000 acres of land, and not 200 inhabitants.

There is a manor mentioned in Domesday Book by the name of Othram, one of the 288 manors given to the Earl o fMoreton by William the Conqueror. Probably from this manor the parish is named.

WARBSTOW.—Warbstow is bounded by Treneglos, Tremaine, Jacobstow, St. Gennys, Otterham, and Davidstow.

A small part of this parish is severed from the main body by Tremaine and Jacobstow.

The true name of the parish is St. Werburghstow, which means the place of St. Werburgh. The cathedral church of Chester is dedicated to this saint. The church is consolidated with Treneglos, and included in the same presentation.

There is a fine old fortification in this parish, called Warbstow Barrows, 820 feet above the sea. It includes about four acres of land, and in the middle of this area is an oblong tumulus, called the Giant's Grave.

TRENEGLOS.—Treneglos is a small parish, bounded on the north by Warbstow, east by Tremaine and Tresmere, south by Laneast and St. Clether, and west by Davidstow.

The manor of Downeckney belonged soon after the Conquest to Richard, who was Steward of the King's Household at the time of Domesday survey. He gave the church of Treneglos to the Prior of Tywardreath. It is now in the patronage of the Prince of Wales, as Duke of Cornwall, and forms one benefice with Warbstow.

ST. CLETHER.—Philip Cornwallis, Archdeacon of Winchester, endowed a chapel in the churchyard of St. Austell, called Menacuddle, with the church of St. Clether.

The great tithes of this parish are annexed to the church of St. Thomas by Launceston, having been purchased with Queen Anne's Bounty.

In this parish, or partly in Davidstow, is Foys-fenton, the source of the river Fowey. This well in old records is called West-fenton, the West-well, to distinguish it from Markwell in St. Erney, called also Eastwell. These wells are supposed to give their names to the Hundreds and Deaneries of East and West, which were formerly called Eastwellshire and Westwellshire.

Basil, in this parish, was for ages the seat of the hon-

ourable family of Trevelyan. In the reign of Edward IV they settled at Nettlecombe, in Somerset. Amongst the ruins of the house is a very large moorstone oven, now used as a pig's-house, and capable of sheltering twelve full-grown pigs.

The arms of Trevelyan are, A white horse, issuing from the sea: and are said to have been given in memorial of the exploit of an ancestor of the family, who, when his lands in the Lyonness were suddenly overflowed by the Atlantic, mounted his horse, and swam through the waves in safety.

Of one of the Trevelyans it is told, that when the sheriff of Cornwall surrounded his house with an armed force to make him prisoner, he drove them from their purpose by overturning some hives, and letting loose the swarms of bees upon them.

ALTERNON.—Alternon, or Altarnun, is the largest parish in Cornwall, containing 15,014 acres.

The church lies in a valley, with the highest tower in the county, except Probus; it has at times been greatly injured by lightning.

The parish is named from St. Nun or Nonnet, who is thought to have been born and buried here.

The water of St. Nun's well was famous in the cure of madness. The patient was placed backwards near a pool into which the waters of the well flowed; and then, with a sudden blow, was tumbled headlong into the water, wherein he was plunged again and again, as long as life could endure.

The village of Five Lanes is in this parish.

Trelawne, in this parish, was the original seat of the Trelawny family, who afterwards resided in Menheniot and Pelynt. It was the residence of Sir John Trelawny, the companion of Henry V.

At Bolventor, in the south of the parish, a chapel has been built, and an ecclesiastical district assigned, part of which is in St. Neot.

Peter Jowle, clerk of Alternon, lived to the age of 150, and in his 100th year had a new set of teeth, and his hair became again black.

The river Fowey is a partial boundary between Alternon and St. Neot.

DAVIDSTOW.—This parish extends from Lesnewth and Otterham southward to the moors near Roughtor.

It is named from David, Archbishop of Menevia, in Wales, and uncle of King Arthur: he is the patron saint of the Welsh, and seems to have been a man of great piety and learning.

There were once three chapels standing in this parish, dedicated to St. Augustine, St. Ellen, and St. Michael: but their sites are unknown.

The seat of the large manor of Treglasta is in Davidstow, though the manor itself lies chiefly in Alternon.

There is gold in the granite on Davidstow Moors.

LESNEWTH.—Lesnewth gives its name to the Hundred in which it lies.

It is surrounded by Forrabury, Minster, St. Juliot, and Davidstow.

The manor is called Lisniwen in Domesday Book, and belonged to the Earl of Moreton.

MINSTER.—Minster is a long straggling parish, just touching the sea at one point, and bounded by Forrabury, Trevalga, Tintagel, Lanteglos, Davidstow, Lesnewth, and St. Juliot.

It takes its name from a house of French monks, established at Tolcarne by William de Bottreaux, in the time of Richard I, which was probably broken up by one of the English Kings when at war with France; for a statute was passed in Richard the Second's reign, which disabled all foreign priests from holding spiritual offices in England.

At Worthyvale, in this parish, was fought a battle be-

tween King Arthur and his rebellious nephew Mordred, in which King Arthur was wounded to the death.

A bridge near the site of the battle, is called Slaughter-Bridge. At this spot Egbert defeated the united forces of Cornish and Danes.

Minster church has no tower; it lies in a deep valley. Near it are ruins of monastic buildings.

A small part of the town of Boscastle is in this parish: the larger part being in Forrabury.

A granite pillar, formerly lying as a foot-bridge over the Camel, but now erect in the grounds of Worthyvale House, bears this inscription, COTIN HIC JACET FILIUS MAGARI.

FORRABURY.—This is one of the four smallest parishes in the county, not containing a square mile.

The greater part of the town of Boscastle, and all the harbour, are in Forrabury. Boscastle took its name from the castle erected here by the lords of Bottreaux, in the days of the first Plantagenets. Not a stone of this famous building remains: its site is probably a grassy mount, called the Court. The last Lord of Bottreaux was slain in the battle of St. Albans.

The town lies in a ravine, surrounded by mountain heights, rocky and picturesque. The ruined chapel of St. James stood near the market-place. The harbour is confined and unsafe, but there is a small pier, and its trade, from its being the only port for many miles on the coast, is considerable. Its imports are lime, coals, and Bristol-wares.

Bottreaux church stands on a hill near the sea: its windows are protected by shutters from the violence of the winds. It has no bells; but, according to tradition, bells were bought and brought to Boscastle by sea, but the vessel containing them was lost in sight of shore.

Willapark Point is a rugged headland crowned with the ruins of a tower. Below the cliffs the sea has worn passages four or five hundred yards in length, into which the fishermen

go in boats with torches to kill seals. Goats browze on the rocky heights, and choughs build here.

There is a quarry near the sea, from which slate is drawn up over the cliffs.

Forrabury and Minster form but one parish in respect of the assessment of taxes.

TREVALGA.—Trevalga is a small parish, between Forrabury, Minster, Tintagel, and the sea.

TINTAGEL.—This parish has borne at different times, the different names of Dundagel, Dunecheine, and Dundiogel.

Tintagel is famous for its "marvellous stronge and notable fortress." On the top of a high, rugged crag on the coast, its grand and shattered fragments stand: it was built of slate, and was probably a Roman fortress: the cement between the stones is harder than the stone itself. Part of the castle was built on a rock, severed from the mainland by a deep chasm, over which was a draw-bridge. On this island of rock are the remains of a chapel, and within lies a sculptured stone. There is a fine spring of water on the rock, and a subterranean passage to the sea.

This castle of Tintagel is the reputed birth-place of the renowned King Arthur; it is likely he died here also. After the Conquest, it was the occasional residence of some of our Princes; Richard, King of the Romans, entertained here his nephew David, Prince of Wales; by Richard II it was made a state-prison, and John Northampton, Lord Mayor of London, was confined here; and afterward Thomas, Earl of Warwick. After the death of the last Earl of Cornwall, all the ancient castles went to ruin. A yearly sum was allowed by the crown for keeping up Tintagel Castle, but in the reign of Elizabeth, the further payment of it was forbidden by the Lord Treasurer Burleigh.

Bossiney, Bosithney, or Trevenna, is a little fishing-town with a small harbour: it sent two members to Parliament

from the time of Edward VI, till 1832. Sir Francis Drake once represented it.

In the deep and rocky vale of Trevillet, is a fine fall of water, called St. Nighton's Kieve. Near it are the crumbling walls of a small building, once tenanted by two ancient and unknown ladies, who died there.

This parish is wild and open, ravaged by westerly tempests.

LANTEGLOS BY CAMELFORD.—This parish is so named to distinguish it from Lanteglos by Fowey. A small portion on the N.W. is severed from the main part by Minster and St. Teath.

The ancient borough of Camelford is in this parish; it was part of the possession of the Earls of Cornwall, and is rendered famous as being near the site of two severe battles, one between Prince Arthur and his nephew Mordred, in 542, and another between the Britons and Saxons, in 823.

Camelford lies in a vale on the banks of the river Camel or Alan, which rises at the foot of Roughtor, about three miles north of the town, and passing Camelford in a circuitous course, flows southward, and falls into the sea at Wadebride.

Camelford sent two members to Parliament from the reign of Edward VI till 1832; it was then disfranchised. Sir Charles Scarborough, the celebrated physician, and James Macpherson, the editor of Ossian, were among the representatives of this borough.

From its nearness to Roughtor and Brownwilly, the highest hills in Cornwall, it is said that more rain falls at Camelford than in any other town in the county.

The church of Lanteglos is large and handsome; it is a mile and a half from Camelford; there was anciently a chapel of St. Thomas within the borough.

The tenement of Tregarth, valued at £40 a year, was bequeathed in 1679 by Sir James Smith, for the erecting of a school-house, and maintenance of a school.

The manor of Helston in this parish, (called Helston in Trigg, to distinguish it from Helston in Kirrier), has from time immemorial belonged to the Duchy.

The deer-park of Helsbury, extending into this parish, was disparked by Henry VIII.

The Rev. William Phillips, Rector of Lanteglos, in 1759, cut with his own hands the figures on the granite milestones, now standing on the Camelford road.

ADVENT.—Advent is commonly called St. Anne, or St. Tane: it was anciently known by the name of St. Andewin or Athewyn.

It is one of the twelve parishes that surround the small parish of Temple, and form the district called the Moors.

Advent is a daughter church of Lanteglos, both parishes forming one rectory.

Trethyn was a place of note during Cromwell's usurpation: Sir Samuel Rolle took refuge here.

The deer-park of Helsbury extended into this parish; no vestige of its ancient enclosure remains.

MICHAELSTOW.—Michaelstow is a small parish on the southern side of Advent, in the Deanery of Trigg Minor.

The manor of Helston in Trigg covers a large part of this parish, and includes in it Helsbury park, once full of deer. St. Syth's Beacon is an earthwork, rising to a great height, and may have been the site of Helsbury castle, and the chapel which is recorded to have stood here.

VI.—HUNDRED OF POWDER.

This Hundred is the largest of the nine Hundreds of Cornwall; it occupies the middle part of the county. The western parts are chiefly mining districts; the northern side

is waste and wild; the southern mild and fertile. It contains thirty-eight parishes, in three divisions:

EAST DIVISION.

Lostwithiel.	Roche.	Gorran.
Lanlivery.	St. Blazey.	St. Michael Carhayes.
St. Sampsons.	St. Austell.	
Tywardreath.	St. Mewan.	St. Stephens in Brannel.
Fowey.	St. Ewe.	
Luxulian.	Mevagissey.	St. Dennis.

WEST DIVISION.

Part I.

Ladock.	St. Mary's, Truro.	Feock.
St. Erme.	Kenwyn.	St. Michael Penkivel.
St. Allen.	Kea.	
St. Clements.		

Part II.

Lamorran.	Cuby.	St. Just in Roseland.
Merther.	St. James Tregoney	
Cornelly.	Veryan.	Gerrans.
Probus.	Ruanlanihorne.	St. Anthony in Roseland.
Creed.	Philleigh.	

LOSTWITHIEL.—Lostwithiel, or Lestwidiel, is the second smallest parish in the county, containing 118 acres. It is enclosed by Lanlivery and St. Winnow, into which parishes the town of Lostwithiel extends.

The Fowey divides the town into two unequal parts. The silver-oar jurisdiction of the borough extends over the river to Pontius Cross, at the mouth of Fowey Harbour.

Lostwithiel has been always closely connected with Restormel Castle. Henry III gave it to his nephew Richard, Earl of Cornwall; Edward III bestowed it on his son Edward, who, dying before his father, left it to his widow; Richard II granted it to his half-brother, Thomas, Earl of Kent; his son, Thomas, Duke of Surrey, was beheaded by Henry IV, who gave Lostwithiel to his brother-in-law, John, Lord Fanhope; since this time it has descended in order to

the Dukes of Cornwall. During the Earldom of Edmund, who lived at Restormel Castle, in 1272, Lostwithiel seems to have been the chief town in the county. He ordained that the coinage and sale of tin should be held at Lostwithiel only, and built handsome halls for public business. The Archdeacon's Court, the Assizes, Sessions, County Elections, Stannary Parliament and Court, were at one time all held at Lostwithiel: all have been removed. It was also deprived of its rights of election in 1832. From 1304 it had sent two members to Parliament; Addison the poet represented it in 1704.

The navigation of the river is much barred with sand; the scenery on its banks from Lostwithiel to Fowey is very beautiful.

In August, 1644, Lostwithiel was the head-quarters of Essex's army; but, hemmed in by the King on all sides, on August 31 he was forced to retire towards Fowey, and the next day, deserting his troops, fled by sea to Plymouth. Their horse in the dark night made their way through the King's army on Braddock Downs; the foot surrendered the next day at Fowey. While in Lostwithiel, they turned the church into a stable, and blew up part of it with gunpowder; they plundered the Exchequer Hall, and burnt the Stannary records, then in manuscript. It was at Lostwithiel that the King, taking leave of Sir Francis Basset, said, "Mr. Sheriff, I leave the county entirely at peace in your hands."

The church is dedicated to St. Bartholomew, and contains a memorial, in alabaster, of the flaying of that saint; the spire is very graceful; the font is large, of freestone, rudely carved in figures of singular device.

The Shire Hall and Stannary Prison are still standing.

Lanlivery.—Lanlivery lies between Lostwithiel and Luxulian, having the Fowey for its eastern boundary. It includes part of the town and borough of Lostwithiel.

The ruins of Restormel Castle, covered with ivy, and surrounded with trees, rise from an artificial mount on the banks of the Fowey, about a mile north from Lostwithiel.

When or by whom it was built there is no record to reveal: the Cardinhams and Traceys were early occupants of it, and Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, resided here before 1300. In the time of Henry VIII it was "unroofed and sore defaced": being repaired and garrisoned by the Parliament, it was stormed and taken for the King by Sir Richard Grenville. Restormel gave the title of Baron to Thomas, Lord Erskine.

Pelyn, on the west bank of the Fowey, is the ancient inheritance of the family of Kendall.

The church of Lanlivery has a noble tower: it is sometimes called Lanvorell.

The western side of the parish is wild and open, and covered with masses of granite.

There is an iron mine under Restormel Castle, which was visited by Her Majesty Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, in September, 1846.

St. Sampsons.—St. Sampsons is generally called by its more ancient name of Golant. It is bounded by Lanlivery, Tywardreath, and Fowey; and is separated by the Fowey river from St. Winnow and St. Veep.

In the church porch is a well of water; and round the roof of the aisles ancient Latin inscriptions cut in wood.

The river is fordable at low tides from Golant village to St. Veep.

Westward is the old entrenchment of Castle Dore, adjoining Mount Dwen.

Penquite is in the Rashleigh family.

King Charles I slept in his carriage, near Castle Dore, all Saturday night, August 31, 1644, when he had hemmed in Essex's army, which surrendered to him next day. His handkerchief and clasps were preserved at Penquite.

Tywardreath.—Tywardreath lies on the east side of Par Harbour. Its southern point is the Greben Head, and off it is the Carnnis Rock.

The district of Par comprises part of this parish.

There was formerly a large priory in Tywardreath, of which there are no remains.

Lanescot, Fowey Consols, and other large mines are in this parish.

Menabilly is the ancient inheritance of the family of Rashleigh. It contains a rare and valuable collection of minerals: here also are preserved many old British and Roman relics, as urns and coins, dug out of barrows; and mining tools, found in the stream-works, made of holly, oak, and boxwood; with two links of iron, fished up out of Fowey Harbour, and supposed to be part of the great chain formerly fastened across its mouth to prevent the entrance of the enemy's vessels.

In this parish are the villages of Tregaminion and Polkerris: there is a chapel at Tregaminion.

A tower stands on the Greben Head, erected by the Trinity Board for a land-mark in 1832, and since struck by lightning.

Fowey.—This parish is separated from Lanteglos by the river Fowey; but the borough of Fowey extends into the parish of Lanteglos.

In 1340, the ports of Fowey and Looe sent a representative to a council at Westminster. In 1347, Fowey supplied 47 ships for the service of Edward III, in the siege of Calais, being a larger number than was furnished by any other port in England; these vessels were manned by 770 mariners, being more men than any other place supplied, except Yarmouth. "The shippes of Fowey sayling by Rhie and Winchelsey, about Edward the IIIrd tyme, would vaile no bonnet beying required, whereupon Rhie and Winchelsey men and they fought, when Fowey men had victorie, and thereupon bare their arms mixt with the arms of Rhie and Winchelsey, and then rose the name of the Gallants of Fowey." The Fowey sailors entering the French ports, kept the coast in constant alarm; in retaliation, a large body of French vessels sailed into Fowey Harbour secretly by night, and sacked and

fired the town, but were repulsed in an attack on Place House. In the reign of Edward IV the Fowey men, grown rich with piracy and trade, in a time of peace, and against the King's commandment, assailed the French at sea; whereupon the captains of the ships of Fowey were sent prisoners to London, one of their burgesses was executed, and the men of Dartmouth, by the King's order, came to their port, and took away their ships, carrying off also the great iron chain which was drawn across the mouth of the haven, and which had been placed there only in that same year.

In the reign of Charles II a fleet of merchantmen, chased by eighty Dutch ships of war, took refuge in the harbour, and the Fowey men beat off the Dutchmen with the guns of their little towers.

Fowey returned two members to Parliament from the time of Elizabeth, till it was disfranchised in the reign of William IV.

The harbour is safe and commodious; the river is navigable nearly to Lostwithiel Bridge.

The church is a noble structure, with a lofty tower; it contains record-tables of many generous benefactions to the parish of Fowey. It is said that Finbarrus, first Bishop of Cork, was buried here.

Place House is the seat of the family of Treffry: it is a majestic building, and contains the finest specimens of Cornish granite and porphyry. In the grounds of Place is an ancient statue of Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Treffry, who, in the absence of her husband, headed his men, and beat off the French in an assault on Place House, in July, 1457.

In the end of August, 1644, the town was taken by Essex, but held only a short time; for on Sunday, September 1, having proposed a parley, he took ship with Lord Robartes and others, and escaped to Plymouth. His general, Shippen, surrendered on the same day with 6000 men. Fowey remained in the King's hands till March, 1646, when it was given up to Fairfax.

Hugh Peters, Cromwell's mad chaplain, was a native of Fowey; he was hanged for high treason in London, in 1660.

In September, 1846, Her Majesty Queen Victoria visited Fowey.

At the cross road leading from Lostwithiel stood a granite pillar, called the Long-Stone, and bearing a cross with these words, "HIC JACET CIRUSIUS CUNOWORI FILIUS."

LUXULIAN.—Luxulian is a parish of wild and bare land, strewn with huge blocks of granite.

In the tower of Luxulian church the charter and records of the tinners were formerly kept.

Prideaux, once belonging to the old family of that name, is now the seat of a branch of the Rashleigh family.

The railway from Newquay to Par passes through the parish.

There are excellent granite quarries in this parish, and a singularly romantic rocky valley; also two logan stones, which are sometimes rocked by the wind.

The stream-works have been carried on from very distant times.

ROCHE.—Roche was so named probably from its remarkable rock.

Roche Rock is a vast mass of granite, standing alone on the moor. On its summit are the ruins of St. Michael's chapel; and near its foot the Holy Well. The chapel is thought to have been built by the last male heir of Tregarrick, (on which manor the rock lies) who, weary of the world and his sins, lived here in solitude and sorrow.

Part of Hensbarrow, the highest hill in the western division of the county, and called the Arch-beacon of Cornwall, is in the parish of Roche.

ST. BLAZEY.—St. Blazey, ancienty Landreath, is bounded by Tywardreath, Luxulian, and St. Austell.

The church, formerly held with St. Austell, is now a dis-

tinct benefice. Part of the district of Biscovey is in this parish.

In the southern part of the parish is Par, a harbour with much land recovered from the sea. There is a railway from Newquay on the north coast to Par.

Tregrehan is in this parish, belonging to the Carlyon family.

St. Blaze was a good bishop, who taught the British the art of wool-combing.

Ralph Allen, the friend of Pope, was the son of a small innkeeper in St. Blazey.

St. Austell.—This large parish extends from Roche southwards to the sea.

Hensburrow is a hill at the extreme northern boundary, 1034 feet above the level of the sea. At the beacon on this hill the parishes of Roche and St. Austell meet.

The church of St. Blazey was severed from St. Austell in 1845. Treverbyn in the north, Charlestown in the east, and Biscovey, partly in St. Austell and partly in St. Blazey, are new ecclesiastical parishes.

The town is of modern origin, and owes its existence to the neighbourhood of mines. The parish contains many tin and copper mines, and numerous stream-works.

The tower of the church is high and handsome; and richly carved. There was a chapel in the churchyard endowed with the church of St. Cleather.

At Mennacuddle is a ruined chapel with a well in the floor, and near it a fine fall of water.

Charlestown, formerly called Porthmear, received its present name from Charles Rashleigh, Esq., who formed the harbour.

Penrice has been for several centuries the seat of the Sawles. Duporth is in this parish.

On St. Austell or Gwallen Downs are many ancient barrows, from one of which a large urn, nine inches in diam-

eter, was dug up. At Trewiddle was found a silver goblet, containing Anglo-Saxon coins.

The tin mine of Carclaze, which is open to this day, and has been worked for 400 years, is in this parish.

Samuel Drew, a native of St. Austell, wrote on the immortality of the body and soul: he also wrote a history of Cornwall.

In the town-pavement is a flat stone called "Men-gu," on which a witch was said to have been burnt: bargains were made and proclamations read over it.

There is a small worsted manufactory in the town. A railway runs from St. Austell to the Pentuan stream-works. Near Pentuan are ancient quarries of fine freestone.

On Hill Head, about a mile from the town of St. Austell, is seen on winter nights a singular phosphoric, or electric light, which hovers over a fixed spot, and is visible at a distance, but cannot be seen by persons standing near.

In this parish the valuable earth, called china-clay, is found in large quantities: it is used in the manufacture of porcelain and fine earthenware, and is shipped from Charlestown for the potteries of Staffordshire.

St. Mewan.—St. Mewan is bounded by St. Austell, St. Ewe, St. Stephens, Roche, and Creed.

The great Polgooth mine is in this parish; so is the celebrated tin mine of Hewas, in which gold has been found, with remains of Phœnician workings.

St. Mewan Beacon is a hill crowned with a mass of granite crags.

St. Ewe.—Heligan, the seat of the family of Tremayne, is in this parish.

Tregonnon, Lansladron, Trevithick, and Luney, are ancient houses in St. Ewe.

Mevagissey.—Mevagissey is a small parish on the coast, between Gorran and St. Austell.

It was anciently called Lamorrack, and Laverack, and has been for many years famous for its pilchard fisheries.

On the south side is Port Mellyn, a fishing cove, partly in this parish and Gorran.

The church tower is fallen.

The town of Mevagissey suffered severely in the cholera of 1849.

Pentuan Cove has a pier for the shipping of the Pentuan sandstone, &c; and hence is a railway to St. Austell.

Penwarne was the inheritance of the brave John Carew, called the one-handed Carew, a son of Richard Carew, the historian of Cornwall. He lost his right hand by a cannon shot at the siege of Ostend, in 1601; and returning to his quarters in the evening, held out the shattered limb in his left hand, saying, "There is the hand that cut the pudding in the morning." He afterwards used a wooden hand with joints, which is still preserved.

GORRAN.—Gorran is bounded by Mevagissey, St. Ewe, and St. Michael Carhayes.

The Deadman, the boldest headland in the channel, is in this parish. The rock which forms the point is so perpendicular, and the water near it so deep, that a vessel may sail in safety within a few feet of it.

Gorran Haven, or Port East, is a fishing-town: here are remains of an old chapel.

Trevenen and Polsue are seats in Gorran. Bodrigan, having been forfeited by the attainder of Sir Henry de Bodrigan, in the reign of Henry VII, has since continued, in uninterrupted succession, with the family of the Earls of Mount Edgcumbe. Bodrigan was the most magnificent mansion in the county.

Near the Deadman is a wastrel called "Woeful Moor," on which, it is said, Sir Henry Bodrigan, driven from his castle by Sir Richard Edgcumbe, made a last stand for his life; being defeated, he fled to the edge of the cliff, at a

place still called "Bodrigan's Leap," and sprang desperately down a hundred feet into the sea; but, falling on the sand, received so little harm, that he was able to get into a boat lying near, and reach a vessel, which conveyed him to France.

ST. MICHAEL CARHAYES.—St. Michael Carhayes is a small parish at the head of Veryan Bay, between Veryan and Gorran.

The walls of the church are hung with helmets, swords, and gauntlets, which belonged to the Trevanion family: and amongst these is the sword worn by Sir Hugh Trevanion, at the battle of Bosworth-field, where he was made a knight-banneret by Henry VII.

Carhayes Castle is the seat of the Trevanions. It was rebuilt at the beginning of the century, but being deserted, is falling into decay; its situation is very beautiful, on Portluny Bay.

The benefice is both a rectory and vicarage, and includes the churches of St. Stephens in Brannel and St. Dennis.

ST. STEPHENS IN BRANNEL.—This parish is noted for the production of a mineral clay, valuable in the manufacture of china and porcelain.

There are mines and stream-works in the parish. Several large houses, at one time occupied by families of consequence, are now common dwelling-houses.

It is called St. Stephens in Brannel to distinguish it from St. Stephens by Launceston, and St. Stephens by Saltash.

The long parish of St. Ewe, with the angles of Creed and St. Mewan, severs it from the mother church of St. Michael Carhayes.

ST. DENNIS.—St. Dennis is a daughter church of St. Michael Carhayes. The church stands on a conical hill.

Robert Dunken, incumbent of St. Dennis, was ejected by the Puritans, but lived to be restored. He wrote against Milton.

The bowels of this parish have been turned inside out in search of tin.

WEST DIVISION.

Part I.

LADOCK.—Ladock or Lazzick, a parish of very irregular shape, is bounded by Probus, St. Stephens, St. Enoder, Newlyn, and St. Erme.

Trethurffe house has been destroyed. The Rev. St. John Eliot, rector of this parish and St. Mary's, Truro, founded the exhibitions at the Truro Grammar School, and amongst many other benefactions to various places, left £5 a year to the school of Ladock.

The parish of Ladock includes one of the most beautiful valleys in Cornwall.

ST. ERME.—A detached part of this parish, near Tresilian Bridge, is severed from the main body of the parish by St. Clements and Probus.

Truthan, and Killigrew, the original seat of the family so named, are in St. Erme.

ST. ALLEN.—St. Allen is bounded by Perranzabuloe, Newlyn, St. Erme, St. Clements, and Kenwyn.

The manor of Gwarnick extends over the parish. The house and chapel were destroyed at the end of the last century. Here are the lead mines of Garras.

ST. CLEMENTS.—A small portion of this parish, along the river, forms part of the town and borough of Truro, and contains St. Paul's chapel of ease, it was anciently called Moresk.

Condurra House, on Tresilian Lake, is said to have been the residence of the Saxon Earl Condurra, who submitted to the authority of William the Conqueror.

Pencalenick, Polwhele, Penhellick, and Tregols, are in this parish.

Near Malpas was found a large number of coins of Severus, Valerian, and other Roman Emperors.

A sepulchral stone served for a gate-post to a field in this parish, having these words cut upon it, "ISNIOCUS VITALIS FILIUS TORRICI".

ST. MARY'S, TRURO.—This small parish, containing only 190 acres, is situated in the centre of the town of Truro, surrounded by Kenwyn and St. Clements.

Truro is the largest, most populous, and best built town in the county. It lies in a valley, and extends over the whole of the parish of St. Mary's, and part of Kenwyn on the north, west, and south, and of St. Clements on the east: the largest portion being in Kenwyn. The two little rivers Kenwyn and Allen flow through the town into a creek of the Fal: the first separates St. Mary's from St. Clements, the latter St. Mary's from Kenwyn. The water of these streams is carried through the streets by open conduits.

Truro was anciently called Treru, Treveru, and Triuru. By William I it was given to Robert, Earl of Cornwall: in Stephen's reign, it was held by Richard de Lucy, Chief Justice of England, who lived in the castle, and procured a charter for the townsmen. Reginald Fitzroy, son of Henry I, bestowed on it many valuable privileges. Henry II, Edward I, and John, renewed the charter, and Elizabeth confirmed that ancient right which the mayor of Truro had exercised from early times, of levying dues on all goods laden or unladen in any part of the river Fal, from Truro to the Black Rock. Falmouth, as it grew in importance, refused to allow this claim, and in 1709, by trial in law, established a right of jurisdiction over its own waters.

Truro has returned two members to Parliament since 1294. The borough was formerly confined to St. Mary's parish and part of Kenwyn; it now includes the whole town and neighbourhood. At the election of the mayor of Truro, the lord of the manor claimed possession of the mace, and held it in

his hands, until sixpence was paid to him by every householder in the town. Another old custom in going over the water-bounds of the borough was, that on reaching the extreme limits of its jurisdiction, the mayor, town-clerk, and others, went on shore, and a writ for nine hundred and ninety-nine pounds, nineteen shillings and eleven-pence three farthings was produced, issued against some appointed person of the company, who was immediately arrested by the bailiff of the borough, and not released until two of the party had offered themselves for bail.

The castle of Truro, of which there are no remains, stood at the head of Pydar street; on its site the cattle-market is now held.

The church of St. Mary's is large, in late perpendicular: the spire is of debased architecture. The burial-ground of the parish of St. Mary's is outside the town, in the parish of Kenwyn: in the churchyard is a chapel of ease. The church of St. John's is built in the Italian style; it stands at the head of Lemon street, in the parish of Kenwyn. An alms-house in Pydar street for ten poor widows, was founded and endowed with lands by Henry Williams, woollen-draper, in 1631.

The grammar-school has for many years taken a high position, but is meanly endowed: attached to it are two exhibitions at Exeter College, Oxford, of £30 a year.

Foote the comedian, and Polwhele the historian, were born in Truro: the two Landers, the faithful attendants of Clapperton in his expedition into Africa to discover the source and course of the Niger, were also natives of this town. They pursued the search after Clapperton's death, and to the memory of Richard, who was killed in Africa, a granite column is erected on the hill at the southern end of Lemon street. In St. Mary's church is the monument of Owen Phippen, a brother of one of the rectors, who was taken prisoner by the Turks and kept a slave in Algiers for seven years: he made many attempts for his liberty, and at length,

with the aid of ten other Christian captives, Dutch and French, began a cruel fight with sixty-five Turks in their own ship, which lasted three hours, and in which five of his companions were slain. Yet God made him to conquer, and he brought the ship safely to Spain, where the King, struck with his bravery, offered him riches and honour, if he would turn papist: but he refused to sell the pure faith of his church for gold.

From its position at the head of the main stream of the Fal, midway between the north and south seas, and in the centre of the mining district, the trade of Truro is great. It was the chief of the coinage towns, and from hence a great part of the tin raised in the county is exported. The old practice, continued through many centuries, of coining tin, has of late years been abolished, and the dues to the Duchy are otherwise levied: but the Parliament of the Lord-Warden of the Stannaries, and the Vice-Warden's Courts, are still held here.

The newspapers published in the county, are the Royal Cornwall Gazette and West Briton, both published in Truro: and the Penzance Gazette, and the Cornish Telegraph, published at Penzance.

There was anciently a religious house of Clares at the bottom of Lemon street; and a Dominican chapel and friary on the north of Kenwyn street.

The town-hall and market is a noble building: over the market is inserted this distich:

> "Who seeks to find eternal treasure,
> Must use no guile in weight or measure."

In September, 1642, Sir Ralph Hopton, Sir Beville Grenville, and Sir John Berkeley came to Truro with the King's warrant, and raised a large body of troops for his service. On July 10th, 1644, Sir Richard Grenville, having suffered some loss in conflict with Essex, at Lostwithiel, retreated westward to Truro: but on August 11, again marched east-

ward, and secured Lanhydrock House and Resprin Bridge. In 1645, Prince Charles spent part of the autumn and winter in Truro. In August, 1649, Sir John Berkeley and Colonel Shingsley having come into Cornwall, to induce the county to strike a blow against the Parliament for Charles II, were taken in Colonel Trevanion's house, and sent prisoners to Truro.

KENWYN.—This large parish contains the largest part of the town of Truro.

At Blackwater the four Hundreds of Penwith, Kirrier, Powder, and Pydar, meet.

The benefice is held with Kea.

An aisle in the church is attached to the manor of Tregavethan.

The chapelries of St. John's and St. George's, in Truro, are formed out of this parish: those of Baldiu, Chacewater, and Mithian, partly out of Kenwyn, partly out of Kea.

That part of Kenwyn called Chacewater is severed from the rest of the parish by Kea.

This parish abounds in mines.

KEA.—Kea, anciently called Landege, is a large straggling parish, abounding in mines.

The new *quoad sacra* parishes of Chacewater, Mithian, and Baldiu, are partly in Kea.

A new church was built at the beginning of this century in the centre of the parish. The tower of the old church on the Fal is still standing.

Tregavethan is a detached part of Kea, lying in Kenwyn.

The vicarage of Kea is held with Kenwyn, though formerly it was the mother church.

Killiow, the seat of W. Daubuz, Esq., is in this parish. The Four Barrows are tumuli, which contained urns, protected by broad stones.

Feock.—Feock is separated from Mylor by the Restronguet or Strangwych Creek; by the Fal from Philleigh and St. Just.

Below the church is the little port of Pill.

Trelissick, Porthgwidden, and Killiganoon, are seats in this parish. La Feock was the residence of Captain Penrose.

Devoran is a small trading-place, at the head of Restronguet Creek: here is a school-room used as a chapel of ease.

At King Harry Passage is the ferry over the Fal.

St. Michael Penkivel.—St. Michael Penkivel forms a tongue of land, stretching south, between two branches of the Fal: it is well wooded.

Tregothnan House, the seat of Viscount Falmouth, is in this parish. It stands on a hill above the Fal, and commands most beautiful views. It is the largest and most handsome building in the county.

The church is very old, and contains many rich monuments of the family of Boscawen. In the tower is a small chapel.

There is a ferry from Malpas to St. Michael Penkivel.

Part II.

Lamorran.—Lamorran is separated by a creek of the Fal from Ruan and Philleigh.

The manor of Lamorran, once possessed by the family of De Halep, is the property of Viscount Falmouth.

Merther.—Merther is bounded by Probus, Lamorran, and St. Michael Penkivel: it is separated by St. Clement's Creek from St. Erme and St. Clements.

Near Tresilian Bridge, in this parish, is the entrance to Tregothnan, the seat of Viscount Falmouth.

In 1646, Lord Hopton, being beaten by Fairfax at Torrington, in Devon, retired with 3,000 horse to Stratton, and

thence to Bodmin: at Tresilian Bridge he made a treaty with Fairfax, by which his troops were disbanded.

Tresilian once belonged to the notorious Chief Justice Tresilian. It extends into the parishes of Merther, Probus, and St. Erme.

CORNELLY.—Cornelly is a small parish, carved out of Probus. It lies at the end of Lamorran Creek, and reaches to the town of Tregoney.

Trewarthenick is the seat of the family of Gregor.

PROBUS.—Probus is a large and fertile parish, having Ladock on the north, and Cornelly and Lamorran on the south.

A navigable creek of the Fal comes up to Tresilian Bridge, and receives the Ladock, which separates Probus from Merther.

Cornelly and Merther were anciently chapelries of this large parish.

The tower of Probus church is the highest and most noble in the county. It is 125 feet high, built entirely of granite, and ornamented with a profusion of carving. It was erected by the people of the parish at the beginning of the sixteenth century. The titular saints are Probus and Grace.

Golden was the property of the Tregians: the chapel is still standing. Here is shown the cell in which Cuthbert Mayne was concealed: he was a Romish priest, executed in the reign of Elizabeth: his skull is preserved at Lanherne, with a nail driven through it.

At the time of the Norman Survey there was a college in this parish, consisting of a dean and five prebendaries. The vicarage-house is still called the Sanctuary.

Trewithen is the seat of the family of Hawkins.

The church was held by King Edward the Confessor. In 1537, William, suffragan Bishop of Hippo, was vicar of Probus.

A school was founded by John Williams of Treworgy, and endowed with £10 a year. William Williams gave a piece of ground for the master's house; and some plate for the communion service. Richard Tredenham gave lands, worth £22 a year, for the repairs of the church, and for the poor.

CREED.—Creed was anciently taxed under the name of Tybesta: it is separated from Probus by the main stream of the Fal.

The town of Grampound is chiefly in this parish: it sent two members to Parliament from the time of Edward VI, but was disfranchised for bribery in 1824. The chapel of St. Naunter in the town, in which divine service was performed on Sunday afternoons by the vicar of Creed, till 1815, has fallen into ruins. There was a small woollen trade carried on here.

CUBY.—Cuby contains part of the town of Tregoney. It has a detached part, a mill, situate in the body of the little parish of Tregoney St. James.

It is separated by the Fal from Probus and Cornelly.

TREGONEY ST. JAMES.—This is the smallest parish in Cornwall, containing only 70 acres: it is enclosed by Cuby and Cornelly. The old borough of Tregoney, being 20 acres in extent, is comprised within it.

It lies on a hill on the east side of the Fal, which is crossed by an ancient bridge of many arches.

Tregoney was probably a Roman station, under the name of Cenio, and became a place of great trade, the river being formerly navigable up to the town. Its bed is now choked by the sand from the mines and clay-works.

Henry I granted to the inhabitants the privilege of sending two burgesses to Parliament. The Pomeroys were lords of Tregoney for many generations, and built a large castle, the site of which may still be traced.

The church of St. James, which was situated in a meadow near the river, is entirely destroyed.

An almshouse was founded by the Boscawens, and endowed with an estate in Creed.

The town extends into the four parishes of Cuby, St. James, Cornelly, and Veryan.

A large stone coffin was dug up near the town, with a defaced inscription, containing a skeleton of gigantic size; one of the teeth was two and a half inches in length, and the coffin measured eleven feet and three inches.

VERYAN.—Veryan is so named from St. Phorian, and was formerly called Elerki.

In this parish is a large cairn, beneath which, it is said, Gerennius, an old British King, was buried.

Port Loe is a small fishing town on Veryan Bay.

The Nare Head is the southern point of the parish; off it is the Gull Rock, or the Gray.

Parc Behan is the seat of the family of Gwatkin.

Veryan is the most northernly, and largest of the six parishes of Roseland; it lies between Ruanlanihorne and St. Michael Carhayes, and is washed on the south by Gerrans Bay.

RUANLANIHORNE.—Ruanlanihorne is washed on the west by the Fal, which separates it from Lamorran, and is bounded on the east by Veryan.

Whitaker, the author of the history of St. German's Cathedral, was rector of this parish.

Near the church are some remains of a castle, which had eight towers, and was held by the Erchdeckne family.

An orchard on the glebe, once called Park Apple, is mentioned as having been very large and ancient.

This parish claims to be considered one of the parishes of Roseland: Whitaker maintained it had no right to that honour.

PHILLEIGH.—Philleigh, or Filley, is so named from Felix or Felicia, an ancient saint.

It is washed on the north by the Fal: has Gerrans and St. Just on the south.

Tolverne is a decayed seat in this parish, once the residence of the Arundels of Lanherne: now the property of Lord Falmouth.

There are ferries over the Fal at King Harry Passage to Feock, and at Tolverne to Kea parish, and St. Michael Penkivel.

This parish was anciently called Eglos-Ros, or the church on the Heath; with Ruanlanihorne, Veryan, Philleigh, St. Just, Gerrans, and St. Anthony, it forms the peninsula called Roseland.

Penhallow was the seat of the old family of Penhallow.

ST. JUST IN ROSELAND.—This parish is bounded south and west by the Fal, east by Gerrans, and north by Philleigh.

St. Mawes lies at the southern extremity of the parish of St. Just; it is a small fishing port, and was formerly a borough. It returned two members from 1562, but was disfranchised in 1832. It contains a chapel of ease, served by the rector of St. Just. St. Mawes Castle, on the west of the town, was built by Henry VIII, and is still in perfect condition; it was held by Sir Richard Vyvyan for the King, but surrendered to the Parliament in 1646.

St. Just in Roseland is so called to distinguish it from the western St. Just in Penwith.

On the west side of the parish is the excellent anchorage called St. Just Pool, in which foreign ships perform quarantine.

The church lies at the head of a little creek of the Fal: the church-yard rises above it, abundantly and beautifully wooded.

Round St. Mawes and in the neighbouring creeks, a large oyster fishery is carried on.

St. Mawes is so called from Mauditus or Machutus, an early bishop, whose name is still preserved in the calendar of

the English church: St. Maudit's Well, and part of his chair, are still to be seen in the town.

GERRANS.—Gerrans is one of the parishes of Roseland, and is bounded by St. Anthony, Philleigh, and St. Just.

Trewince, Trewithian, and Rosteage, are seats in this parish.

Porthscatha is a fishing town on Gerrans Bay.

Near Trewithian is an ancient earthwork, said to be the remains of the palace of the British King Gerennius, from whom the parish takes its name. His dead body, as the tale runs, was taken in a silver boat across the bay to Pendower beach, and then buried with the boat on the hill above, and over it was raised that huge cairn, now standing in Veryan near the Nare Head.

A narrow neck of land joins this parish to St. Anthony. A custom-house officer of St. Mawes, who had been often baffled in his schemes to seize some of the daring smugglers of Porthscatha, one day brought his boat to this point, and had her carried overland, and launched in Gerrans Bay; he pounced suddenly upon the smugglers, and secured a good prize.

The barton of Tregear, which is held directly from the Bishop of Exeter, is in this parish.

Near Pen-van is the Mermaid's Chair and Cavern.

ST. ANTHONY IN ROSELAND.—This small parish occupies the most southernly point of Roseland; it is connected by a narrow isthmus with Gerrans on the north.

At Place was a priory, founded by King Athelstan, and connected with Plympton priory in Devon; it is the property of the Spry family.

There is a light-house on the Zone Point, opposite Pendennis: there was formerly a small battery on the hill above it.

The views of Falmouth Harbour and the sea, from the high lands in this parish, are extremely lovely.

The church of St. Anthony is very beautiful, in a deep and wooded glen: in the church-yard is a large stone coffin.

VII.—HUNDRED OF PYDAR.

This Hundred is supposed to take its name from the chapel of St. Peter, or Pedyr, in the manor of Rialton, in St. Columb Minor; which manor in old time exercised royal rights over the whole Hundred. It contains twenty-one parishes, which are thus divided:

EAST DIVISION.

St. Breock.	Padstow.	St. Columb Minor.
St. Issey.	Lanhydrock.	Mawgan.
Little Petherick.	Lanivet.	Colan.
St. Ervan.	Withiel.	St. Enoder.
St. Eval.	St. Wenn.	
St. Merryn.	St. Columb Major	

WEST DIVISION.

Newlyn.	Cubert.	St. Agnes.
Crantock.	Perranzabuloe.	

ST. BREOCK.—St. Breock is bounded north and north-east by the Camel, south by Withiel, and west by St. Issey.

Wadebridge is chiefly in this parish; part being on the other side of the river, in Egloshayle. It takes its name from a bridge of seventeen arches, built over the Camel in 1485, by the care of Peter Courtenay, Bishop of Exeter, and Thomas Lovibond, the vicar of Egloshayle. The architect of the bridge, John de Harlyn, could find no solid foundation in the bed of the river, whereon to lay the bases of the piers: after many fruitless attempts he laid them on wool-packs, and they stand firm to this day. There is a large old fig-tree growing amongst the stones of the bridge. A toll is payable

for passing the bridge, but all vehicles belonging to Egloshayle and St. Breock are exempt.

The church lies in a close valley, a brook passing through the churchyard.

Pawton was the property of the priors of Bodmin, who had a house and deerpark here. Certain lands of this manor were bequeathed by them for the repairs of the bridge.

There is a railway from Wadebridge to Bodmin.

In this parish is the cromlech called the Giant's Quoit.

ST. ISSEY.—St Issey was called also Nansant, and Eglosrock. It is separated from St. Minver by the Camel.

Four chapels are recorded to have once stood in this parish.

LITTLE PETHERICK.—Little Petherick is known also by the name of St. Petrock Minor: it is a long narrow parish, of small extent, lying between St. Ervan and St. Issey, with its church at the northern end.

ST. ERVAN.—St. Ervan is bounded by Padstow, St. Merryn, St. Eval, Mawgan, Higher St. Columb, and Little Petherick.

Trembleth is an ancient property of the Trembleths and Arundels. The house, chapel, and burial-ground are destroyed.

ST. EVAL.—St. Eval lies on the western coast, lashed by severe storms.

A high table-land extends from the neighbourhood of Bodmin to the remarkable cliffs of Bredrewthan, in this parish.

The church stands high and exposed. The tower is a well known landmark; and, on account of its great service to mariners, was rebuilt, early in the last century, by the merchants of Bristol; we trust more for God's glory than for their own gain.

Rocks on the coast are called Park Head. Mawgan Porth runs into the south of the parish.

St. Merryn.—This parish lies south-west from Padstow.

Trevose Head, in St. Merryn, is the highest and boldest cape on this coast: it commands a view from Cape Cornwall to Lundy Isle. A light-house stands on it.

On the south side of the parish are the ruins of a church. This was the church of the parish of Constantine; but its church and village having been destroyed in a furious Atlantic tempest, and overwhelmed with sand, the remainder was joined to St. Merryn, forming one parish. The feast of St. Constantine was of late years kept in St. Merryn, and a shepherd's family for many generations held a cottage in Constantine under the lord of Harlyn, by the annual rendering of a Cornish pie, made of limpets, raisins, and sweet herbs.

The Catacleuse Cliffs, in St. Merryn, have supplied a dark and very durable stone for arches, piers, windows, fonts, and monuments. The church of St. Merryn, and many other churches, are built in part with Catacleuse stone.

Harlyn is the property of the family of Peter.

Portleaze, Polventon, and Constantine Bays, extend into this parish: on the coast is Constantine Island.

Padstow.—Padstow, that is, the place of St. Patrick, is called also St. Petrock Major, and Great Petherick: its British name was Lodenic, and the Saxons called it Adelstowe, after King Athelstan. It lies at the mouth of the Camel, which separates it from St. Minver.

The town is old, on the west side of the river. Padstow Harbour is the best shelter on the north coast, and of great service to small trading ships. The channel is much blocked up with sand, but there is good anchorage in the middle of the river, and a good pier and quays: at high water the harbour appears a large lake, shut in by granite cliffs. Padstow carries on a large trade with Bristol, Wales, Ireland, the Baltic, and America. Its exports are fish and slate.

St. Patrick is said to have settled here in earliest times, and taught the Gospel to the heathen Britons. The old monkish historian tells an idle tale about St. Patrick swimming over from Ireland on an altar of stone, landing at Padstow, building a church, and putting his Irish boat in it.

There were once seven small churches in this parish. The font in Padstow church is very large and handsome, with full-length figures of all the Apostles cut in Catacleuse stone; the church itself is noble.

The Padstow men were false-hearted in the Caroline war: they got hold of three ships in the harbour that were going to Ireland to fetch troops for the King, and massacred all the Irishmen on board.

Place, the site of St. Patrick's church, is the seat of the family of Brune, once Prideaux. It is a castellated building, capable of defence, and during the troubles mounted a battery. A chapel, dedicated to St. Sampson, stood in the grounds. At Place was born Humphrey Prideaux, Dean of Norwich, author of the "Connexion of the History of the Old and New Testament."

Near Stephen Point, the western cliff at the entrance of the harbour, are ruins of St. Saviour's chapel.

The lands of Credis belong to the poor of Lanivet.

The town of Padstow was incorporated by Elizabeth, but the charter was lost. Padstow *in rure* was a peculiar of the Bishop's, while the town was in the Archdeacon's visitation. All peculiars were lately abolished by order of the Queen in Council.

LANHYDROCK.—Lanhydrock forms, with Lanivet, Helland, and Bodmin, the new borough of Bodmin.

The church is close to Lanhydrock House. The incumbent usually holds one of the sinecure prebends of Endellion, which is in the same patronage.

Lanhydrock House, the seat of the family of Robartes, was garrisoned for the Parliament in the early part of the

civil wars; but being surrendered to the King, it was granted to Sir Richard Grenville, whom the King then created Baron of Lostwithiel. It was restored by the Parliament to Lord Robartes, who was created Viscount Bodmin, and Earl of Radnor.

Respryn is said formerly to have been a large parish, containing the parishes of Lanhydrock and St. Winnow.

LANIVET.—Lanivet church tower is nearly in the centre of the county.

The parish is one of those forming the borough of Bodmin.

There are certain lands in this parish, and in others, once belonging to the monastery of St. Benet's, which are vested in twelve feoffees for the good of the poor.

On the south of Lanivet church is a large portion of the old Benedictine monastery, called St. Benet's; the tower of the chapel still stands, covered with ivy, and other parts of the building are in tenantable condition, and occupied by labourers.

Lanivet hill is covered with masses of rocks.

WITHIEL.—Withiel is bounded by Bodmin, Lanivet, St. Breock, St. Wenn, and Roche.

The church, with its handsome tower, and the old parsonage, are supposed to have been built by Prior Vivian.

Brynn, in this parish, was formerly a seat of the Grenvilles: and here, on the 23rd of March, 1595, was born the great Sir Beville Grenville.

ST. WENN.—St. Wenn is bounded by Withiel, Roche, St. Columb Major, St. Issey, and St. Breock.

This is the only parish mentioned in Doomsday Book with the prefix of Saint: at this time there are more than 60 parishes that bear it.

On the north downs, called Carenza Wortha, was a

small church dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, which was destroyed in the great rebellion.

Of Tregury in this parish, was Michael de Tregury, Archbishop of Dublin in 1471. Henry V made him president of his college at Caen, in Normandy. Hals the historian inherited Tregury, and lived there; he wrote a Cornish Dictionary, but his Parochial History was never finished.

ST. COLUMB MAJOR.—St. Columb Major, or Higher St. Columb, is one of the largest parishes in the county, with a market-town of the same name.

The church is a magnificent building, dedicated to St. Columba: it is ancient and spacious, with a nave and two aisles, chancel and two transepts: the stately tower contains eight bells. The eastern part of the south aisle was a chapel of the Arundels, of whom whole generations are mouldering in the vault beneath. This chapel and other parts of the church were blown up in 1676, by the explosion of a barrel of gunpowder, which lay in the rood-loft, and was fired by some mischievous school-boys, three of whom were killed. Some few years after, the old spire, which was much loftier than the present one, was shattered by lightning.

The north transept is called the Trewan aisle. There were formerly many chapels in this parish.

Trenowith and Trewan were the possessions of John Vivian, one of the worthies of Cornwall in the troubled days of King Charles I. Trewan House is a fine old granite building, erected in 1633.

Nanswhydden was the residence of Richard Hoblyn, Esq., M.P. for Bristol: he built a grand house, and established a noble library, open to all the county: it was burnt down in 1803.

Castle-an-dinas, in this parish, is a "famous ancient British treble entrenchment," on a high table-land, enclosing six acres of ground, and some ruins: the waste land around it is called the Goss Moors. On the north side of the parish

are the stones called the "Nine Maidens," or in Cornish "Naw Voz," the "Nine Sisters."

Sir A. Kington, King Henry's Commissioner for punishing the Cornish rebels, seized Master Mayow, of St. Columb, in his own town. Mistress Mayow, intending to plead before the Commissioner for her husband's life, spent so long time in making herself look smart, that before she had reached the presence of the stern judge, Master Mayow was hanged.

St. Columb Major is the most valuable benefice in the county: the tithes are commuted for £1,500.

St. Columb Minor.—St. Columb Minor, or Lower St. Columb, is a large parish on the coast, well watered and wooded: it lies west of Higher St. Columb.

The church is large and handsome, with a noble tower: the roof of the nave was constructed in costly carved work, painted with gold and vermillion: the benches were of black oak, cut in figures. The communion plate is rich and massive, given to God and His church by the Right Honourable Francis, Earl of Godolphin, in 1750.

Newquay is a sea-port and summer watering-place, on a beautiful bay, in the south-west of the parish: it carries on a large pilchard and herring fishery. A railway, twenty miles long, across the Goss Moors, will connect Newquay with Par, and unite the north and south seas, that vessels may discharge their cargoes at Newquay, and escape the danger and delay of doubling the Land's End.

The manor of Rialton, under which name this district went at the Conquest, belonged to the priory of Bodmin, and is now vested in the Crown. It possessed royal rights, and claimed jurisdiction over the whole Hundred of Pydar. Some of the ruined buildings still remain, standing in a beautiful valley, and bearing the arms of Prior Vivian.

Watergate Bay extends into this parish, bounded on the south by Towan Point.

ST. MAWGAN IN PYDAR.—This parish is so called to distinguish it from St. Mawgan in Meneage.

It lies between St. Eval and St. Columb Major.

The church contains many brasses and old monuments of the great Arundel family.

Their ancient seat, Lanherne, is now a Roman Catholic nunnery. It was given by Lord Arundel to a convent of Carmelite nuns, who fled from Antwerp when it was invaded by the French revolutionary armies.

Carnanton was the seat of Attorney General Noye; it now belongs to the family of Willyams; many old coins, chiefly British, have been found here.

The lands in this parish are fertile; the valley of Lanherne is very beautiful, watered by a pleasant stream.

Mary Arundel, of Lanherne, was a great Greek and Latin scholar.

There is a fine old cross in the church-yard, beautifully cut in figures, and in good condition.

COLAN.—Colan, or Little Colan, is enclosed by the two St. Columbs, Newlyn, and St. Enoder.

Coswarth was the seat of a family of that name: and is said to have been famous for its woods.

ST. ENODER.—This parish, once divided between the Hundreds of Pydar and Powder, is now entirely in Pydar.

The church was nearly destroyed in the time of Charles I, by the falling of the tower.

The old borough of Michell, formerly written Modeshole, is partly in this parish and partly in St. Newlyn. It returned two members from the reign of Edward VI to that of William IV; it was then disfranchised. Carew, the historian of Cornwall, was one of its members. It once had a chapel of its own, called St. Francis' chapel.

WEST DIVISION.

NEWLYN.—Newlyn, or Newlyn East, lies between St.

Enoder and Perranzabuloe, and is bounded south by St. Columb.

The Bishops of Exeter had a palace at Cargol. Humphry Borlase, of Cargol, is said to have been created Baron Michell by James II, after his abdication: he died here, very poor.

Michell is partly in this parish.

Trerice, the inheritance of the Trerices, passed in marriage to the Arundels of Trerice. Part of the old lordly mansion is still standing. It was inherited by John Arundel, who was with Queen Elizabeth at Tilbury; that same stern old warrior, who, at the age of eighty, so bravely defended Pendennis Castle, and who went among the Roundheads by the name of "Old Tilbury," and "John for the King."

Here is worked a rich silver-lead mine, called East Wheal Rose.

CRANTOCK.—Crantock lies on the coast, and is bounded by St. Columb Minor, Cubert, and Newlyn.

There was a monastery here dedicated to St. Crantocus: the sands from the Gannel have blown over its ruins.

The Gannel Creek runs up to Trevemper Bridge. The western parliamentary division begins at Crantock.

CUBERT.—Cubert is a contraction for St. Cuthbert. It is bounded by Crantock, Perranzabuloe, Newlyn, and the sea.

The north side of the parish is bounded by high and rugged cliffs; under them in a cave is a spring of fresh water, called Holy Well, from which the part of the sea which washes that coast is called Holy Well Bay: off the northern point is the rock called "The Chick."

PERRANZABULOE.—This parish, called also St. Perran Sands, or Piran in the Sands, is bounded by the sea, St. Agnes, Cubert, and Kenwyn.

Its western side is greatly overblown with sands, which extend up the coast for two miles. Two churches have been

destroyed by the mingled agency of wind, water, and sand, and their ruins are visible as the sands shift: a third church has been built further inland, at Lambourn, in the centre of the parish.

St. Piran is the patron saint of the tinners, and pilgrims came in large numbers to visit his shrine in the old church.

The village of Perran Porth is much frequented in summer. Here the whole volume of the Atlantic, unbroken by any land between this coast and America, rolls its huge billows in magnificent majesty over the broad sandy plain.

This parish is full of mines. Perranzabuloe and St. Agnes were until lately united, and formed the most extensive cure of souls in Cornwall.

The new district of Mithian includes a small part of this parish.

On Carnkief is Fenton Berran, or St. Perran's Well, enclosed in granite walls. North of the well is St. Perran Round, the largest Plaen-an-guare, or amphitheatre, in the county. It is made of turf, is 130 feet in diameter, and rises in seven steps. It was used in olden days for the exhibition of miracle-plays.

Near the manor-house of Tywarnhaile is a small island, on which formerly stood a chapel, called Engarder.

ST. AGNES.—This parish is generally called St. Anne's, that it may not be confounded with St. Agnes, one of the Scilly Isles; it was formerly called Breanick.

The surface of the parish is dreary and waste, destroyed by mines: but it has yielded a vast supply of tin ore. The high cliffs on the coast are intersected with lodes of metal.

Near Scorrier grounds, at a spot called "Kyvere Ankow," the place of death, (because there they buried, in an unhallowed grave, the self-murderer,) the four parishes of Gwennap, Redruth, Kenwyn, and St. Agnes, and the four Hundreds of Pydar, Powder, Kirrier, and Penwith, meet.

Trevaunance was the residence of Tonkin, the writer on

Cornish parochial history. The Tonkin family, at a very great cost, made many attemps to build a pier in the little cove below the house, but a great storm in a single night swept away, again and again, the work of years. Winstanly, the architect of the second Eddystone lighthouse, completed a good quay and basin, which lasted five years, but were destroyed in a great gale in August, 1705. Tonkin, the historian, spent a large sum in endeavouring to repair the pier, and left it unfinished. Late in the last century a small jetty was built, which has withstood the sea, and is used by small vessels, carrying coals, &c.

St. Agnes Beacon is a high hill, of singular geological character, having on its summit three barrows, and commanding extensive views. In a large entrenchment called the Gorres, a golden coin of Valentinian was ploughed up.

The painter Opie was a native of the parish of St. Agnes.

The chapelries of Mithian and Mount Hawke are formed in part out of this parish.

At Dingle Combe was a sea-side chapel. Off the coast are the rocks called "The Cow and Calf," or "Man and his Man."

VIII.—HUNDRED OF KIRRIER.

This Hundred contains twenty-six parishes, which are thus divided:

EAST DIVISION.

Falmouth.	Mabe.	Stythians.
Budock.	Mawnan.	Perranarworthal
Gluvias.	Constantine.	Gwennap.
Mylor.		

WEST DIVISION.

Wendron.	Mawgan.	Mullion.
Sithney.	St. Martin's.	Ruan Major.
Breage.	Manaccan.	Ruan Minor.
Germoe.	St. Anthony.	Grade.
Cury.	St. Keverne.	Landewednack.
Gunwalloe.		

The northern and western portions of this Hundred abound in valuable minerals: the southern part, including the peninsula of Meneage, is the richest agricultural district in the county.

Falmouth.—The town of Falmouth is of very modern date, and takes its name from its position at the mouth of the Fal. It was founded by the Killigrews, Lords of Arwenack, in the reign of James I, that vessels might have a nearer port than Penryn, which was two miles from the mouth of the harbour, or Truro, which was seven miles up the river. The building of the new town was opposed and hindered by the men of Truro, Penryn, and Helston; but King James, after hearing the arguments for and against the design, directed that the work should proceed; the few houses standing on the spot before the town was built, were called Smithick, and Penny-come-quick. From its advantageous position, Falmouth speedily became the first port in Cornwall: its trade has declined of late years, in consequence of the withdrawal of the government packets. In 1832 Falmouth was united with Penryn, to form one borough, for the purpose of electing two members of Parliament. The town has an exempt jurisdiction, limited in the harbour by the tide, whether ships be afloat or aground.

From its readiness of access, its great extent, its depth of water, and safe anchorage, Falmouth Harbour is the best in Britain; it is the first port that vessels homeward bound can make; it is sheltered from winds on every quarter, and is so capacious that it would contain the whole English navy.

The mayors of Truro long claimed jurisdiction over the port and harbour of Falmouth, but after Falmouth had received its charter from King Charles II, it opposed this right, and the mayor of Truro having exercised his privilege, in June, 1709, by sailing round the harbour to the Black Rock, the cause came to an issue in law, and Falmouth succeeded in establishing its claim to a free control over all the waters of the harbour.

The entrance of the harbour is from Pendennis Point to St. Anthony Head; midway between these is the Black Rock, but as it is small, and the water on both sides very deep, it is no impediment to navigation. The middle of the harbour is called Carrick Road; the inner part, between Trefusis Point, Pendennis, and the town, is called King Road. The harbour has five principal branches, one to St. Mawes and Gerrans, another up King Harry Reach, towards Tregoney, which is the main stream of the true Voluba, or Fal; a third to Truro and Tresilian Bridge; a fourth to Restronguet and Perranarworthal; and a fifth to Penryn; but besides these there are many smaller arms.

Falmouth gives the title of Viscount to the family of Boscawen Rose, of Tregothnan, in St. Michael Penkivel.

The parish of Falmouth was carved out of Budock: the church was built by the Killigrews, in 1663, and through the full tide of loyalty then so strongly flowing, was dedicated to God, by the name of the church of Charles, King and Martyr. The chapelry of Penwerris is a distinct ecclesiastical district on the north side of the town. Houses in Falmouth, as in London, are subject to a rector's rate.

Arwenack House, between Falmouth and Pendennis, was the seat of the Killigrews. Sir John Killigrew, in 1646, seeing the affairs of the King to be past all hope of retrieval, and Fairfax advancing to the siege of Pendennis Castle, with his own hand set fire to his noble house at Arwenack, that evil men might not find shelter there. Portions of the old walls still are seen, built into houses, which now occupy

its place. A granite pyramid, which once stood in the grounds, has been removed to a higher site.

Budock.—Budock is bounded on the south by Falmouth Bay: it encloses the parish of Falmouth. Penwerris, a part of the town of Falmouth, and a small part of Penryn, are in Budock parish.

Pendennis Castle is in Budock parish, but is separated from the larger part by Falmouth. It is built on a high point of land almost surrounded by the sea. The Danes had seized it in early times, and had raised some rough fortifications upon it: Henry VIII first erected a building of stone. Queen Elizabeth greatly strengthened and enlarged the castle, and appointed a governor with a hundred men. Sir Nicholas Slanning was governor under Charles I, but when he fell at Bristol, the governorship was conferred on John Arundel, of Trerice. Pendennis was defended by this brave old man, then nearly eighty years of age, against the parliamentary forces under Fairfax, besieging it by sea and land: the garrison made gallant sallies, and held out for six months; but having consumed all their provisions, and made pasties of their horses, cats, and dogs, they suffered so grievously from hunger, that they were forced to capitulate: they made most honourable conditions of surrender, the enemy being deceived by their bold bearing. Pendennis was the last fortress held for the King. It is still a royal garrison, strongly fortified.

Glasseney College, near Penryn, was the largest ecclesiastical establishment in the county, with buildings enclosed in walls with towers, and defended by cannon. It fell into ruins after the Reformation: and a small fragment of the old structure remains.

Keggilliack was once a seat of the Bishops of Exeter, and is still held under the see.

Swan Pool is a lake on the coast, separated from the sea by a sand bank.

Gluvias.—Gluvias is a small parish, between Mylor and Stythians, at the head of Penryn Creek.

Penryn is a very ancient town, which had a court-leet before the Norman Conquest: it has sent two members to Parliament since 1553, but, by the Reform Act, Falmouth now shares in the election. Penryn was a place of great trade when Falmouth was a field: its commerce is still large: it exports great quantities of granite for the building of piers, quays, railways, bridges, &c. The mayor of Penryn has in his possession a silver cup and cover, given to the borough by Lady Jane Killigrew, bearing this inscription:

"From Maior to Maior
to the town of Penmarin,
when they received me that was in great misery.
J. K., 1633."

Penryn was taken by Fairfax, in 1646.

Enys, at the head of Mylor Creek, is the ancient seat of the family of Enys.

Mylor.—Mylor lies between Penryn River and Restronguet Creek.

The church stands at the entrance of Mylor Creek. St. Melor was a Christian Duke of Cornwall, martyred by his pagan brother Rinaldus. Near the church is a government depôt, now abandoned.

Flushing is a small town, founded by Dutch settlers, on the west side of the parish, opposite Falmouth: it was formerly called Nankerry, and was in existence before Falmouth. It was built by the family of Trefusis, to whom the valuable ferry hence to Falmouth belongs. St. Peter's chapel is in Flushing; it is consecrated, but not endowed.

Trefusis House, the property of Lord Clinton, is gone to decay.

Carclew, one of the noblest mansions in the county, is the residence of Sir C. Lemon, Bart., M.P.

There is a ferry over Restronguet Creek to the parish of Feock.

At the head of this creek is Perranwharf.

Mylor Bridge is a village in this parish.

The vicarage of Mylor is held with Mabe, from which it is separated by Gluvias.

MABE.—Mabe, anciently Lavabe, or Lavapper, reaches to Penryn, and is bounded by Gluvias, Budock, Constantine, and Stythians.

It is a daughter church of Mylor, though separated from it by Gluvias.

It is a parish of barren land, covered with rocks of granite, which is raised in large masses, and cut in cubes and slabs, and exported to London and other large towns by way of Penryn.

MAWNAN.—Mawnan is bounded by the sea, Budock, and Constantine: it is separated by the Heyl from the peninsula of Meneage.

Rosemullion Point, in this parish, and the Nare Point in St. Keverne, are the outer boundaries of Helford Haven.

Penwarne was the residence of the very ancient family of that name. On the barton stood a free chapel and burying place, before Mawnan church was built: and the lord of Penwarne was bailiff of the Hundred of Kirrier by inheritance.

CONSTANTINE.—Constantine is separated from Meneage by the river Helford, and is bounded by Budock, Mabe, Stythians, and Wendron.

Carwethenack, Trewordreva, and Merther, are old seats in this parish.

Gweek is a small port, partly in Constantine, at the head of Helford Creek.

The church is a large and noble structure of granite.

This parish contains many cromlechs. The largest is at Mên, and is called Tolmên, or Holed Stone; it is a vast oval slab of granite, thirty three feet long, points due north and south, and is supported on two pillars; the upper part is scooped in basins.

Carwethenack was the seat of Master Chapman, who one dark night, leading his horse across the country, fell down ninety feet into the shaft of an old mine, twenty fathoms deep, and there lay suspended for seventeen hours, supported by his sword and the sides of the shaft, until he was rescued by his servants.

Two rivulets from the high lands form the creek of Polwheveril, and fall into the Helford, or Heyl.

STYTHIANS.—Stythians is them other church of Perranarworthal, and is bounded by that parish, Gluvias, Mabe, Constantine, Wendron, and Gwennap.

This is a mining parish: and hence are brought vast quantities of granite, which is shipped at Penryn for London and other places, and is used in building bridges and quays.

PERRANARWORTHAL.—Perranarworthal is a daughter church of Stythians.

It is bounded by Feock, Mylor, Kea, Gwennap, Stythians, and Gluvias.

At the head of Restronguet Creek, in a wild barren valley, are the famous Carnon stream-works. Above these is the Great Adit, which runs westward as far as Chacewater, and measures with its branches thirty miles.

In this parish is a large iron foundry.

GWENNAP.—This parish is a scene of desolation and dreariness; the mines are of vast depth, and have been worked for many ages.

The tower of the church is a detached building.

St. Day or St. Dye is a market-town in this parish. It

is said once to have formed a distinct parish from Gwennap, but that its church fell down, and the south aisle of Gwennap church was added at the cost of the people of St. Day: a new church has been built in St. Day.

The new parish of Lanarth is taken out of Gwennap parish.

Scorrier House is the seat of the family of Williams, and contains a valuable collection of Cornish minerals.

Karn-marth is the highest point of a ridge of hills that runs through this parish, Camborne, and Illogan. On the top is a large stone barrow.

Opposite this hill is Trebowling, a large fortification.

This parish, with Camborne, Illogan, and Redruth, forms the most important mining district of Cornwall. The parish of Gwennap has produced more wealth, of a mineral kind, than any other spot of the same extent in the old world.

Gwennap Pit is either an old British amphitheatre, or a hollow caused by the sinking of earth beneath.

WEST DIVISION.

Wendron.—Wendron, or Gwendron, is a parish of large extent, stretching in length nine miles, from Redruth to the sea. For the benefit of the ministrations of the church, it has been divided into three new districts, the chapelry of Carnmenellis in the north; Wendron, with the old parish church, in the middle; and Helston on the south.

This parish has produced much tin, through many ages.

The borough of Helston is chiefly in Wendron, lying on the east side of the river Cober, and at the head of Loe Pool. It received a charter from Richard Cœur de Lion: his brother John made it one of the four coinage towns: Edward I made Helston his western metropolis, and kept Christmas here, with Eleanor his Queen, in much joy.

Helston formerly returned two members to Parliament: by the Reform Bill it was deprived of one, and the rights of

franchise extended to the southern half of the parish of Wendron, and the whole parish of Sithney. Attorney General Noye sat for the borough of Helston.

There were formerly hospitals of St. Mary Magdalen and St. John in Helston: on the site of the hospital of St. John is fixed an upright stone, with a sword engraved on it. There was once also a castle: there is still a grammar-school. The church of St. Michael, in Helston, having been struck with lightning in 1727, was rebuilt by Lord Godolphin: the rich communion plate is inscribed "The gift of Danyel Bedford to the church of Helston, 1603."

On the eighth of May, in every year, is celebrated in Helston the ancient merry-making called the Furry: the young people *fadgy* (go) into the country, and return dressed with flowers: they then dance through the houses and gardens of the town, singing the Furry Song.

The little town of Gweek is partly in Wendron.

About two miles south-west of Helston is the Loe Pool, a fresh-water lake, formed by a sand-bar thrown up by the sea.

SITHNEY.—This parish forms part of the new borough of Helston: it is connected by the Loe Bar with Gunwalloe.

Penrose is a seat near Loe Pool, belonging to the family of Rogers.

St. Johns is a village in this parish, connected by a bridge with Helston.

In Sithney is the logan stone Mên-Amber. In Cromwell's time, the governor of Pendennis Castle caused it to be undermined and thrown off its balance, because he thought the people reverenced it more than good Christians ought. It was so nicely poised that a child could rock it.

Porthleven is a fishing-town on the coast, with a small pier: unsuccessful attempts have been made to form a harbour. St. Bartholomew's chapel is in Porthleven, with a district assigned.

The great tithes of Sithney were appropriated to Glasseney college in Penryn.

The Anson frigate, with her captain and a great part of her crew, was lost in 1807 upon the Loe Bar.

BREAGE.— Breage is the mother church of Germoe, Cury, and Gunwalloe: the two last, separated from Breage by Sithney, now form a distinct cure.

On the north quarter of this parish is the manor of Godolphin, which continued in the possession of the great family of that name, from the Norman Conquest until the line became extinct in 1785: it is now the property of the Duke of Leeds. Godolphin House is in ruins: it was the seat of Sidney Godolphin, Lord High Treasurer of England in the reign of Queen Anne.

In the Godolphin aisle of Breage church, rests the body of that perfect pattern of a Christian lady, Mrs. Margaret Godolphin, mother of the first Lord Godolphin.

The northern part of Breage now constitutes the chapelry of Godolphin.

Pengerswick Castle stands in the southern part of the parish, in a valley, near the sea: its remains are fragments of walls, and two square towers: the road leading to the castle is paved for a great distance.

Trevas Head and Sidney Cove are in this parish.

Tregoning Hill is a pile of white granite; there is an old intrenchment on it. Godolphin Hill is rich in metallic ores.

In this parish is the great tin and copper mine called Wheal Vor, once the richest mine in the county.

GERMOE. — This small parish, which is bounded by Breage and St. Hilary, has produced vast quantities of tin. It contains the Godolphin mine, which, from the rich returns of metal it made, was called the Godolphin mint.

In the churchyard is an ancient stone seat, called King

Germoe's Throne, and St. Germoe's Chair. The valuable communion plate was the gift of those noble churchmen, the Lords Godolphin.

CURY.—Cury lies on the east of Gunwalloe, between Mawgan and Mullion.

It forms a perpetual curacy with Gunwalloe. There is a fine Norman doorway in the church.

Its ancient name was Corantyn.

GUNWALLOE.—This is a small parish, between Cury and the sea: it extends northwards along the shore to the Loe Pool, lying on the north-west side of the peninsula of Meneage.

The peninsula of Meneage contains the following twelve parishes;

Gunwalloe.	Manaccan.	Grade.
Cury.	St. Anthony.	Ruan Minor.
Mawgan.	St. Keverne.	Ruan Major.
St. Martins.	Mullion.	Landewednack.

The Primrose sloop of war was lost in 1807, with all her crew but one boy, in Gunwalloe Cove.

The church stands among sand-hills, close to the sea.

To the eastward lie the Goonhilly Downs.

Gunwalloe formed one benefice with Grade and Cury; it is now united with Cury only.

MAWGAN IN MENEAGE.—Mawgan in Meneage, so called for distinction from Mawgan in Pydar, lies southwards from the river Helford. All the parishes south of the river Helford and the Loe Pool are in Meneage.

Three noble Cornish families, the Roskymers, Carminowes, and Vyvyans, once were settled in this parish: the latter only remains: their seat is a fine old castellated building with a chapel, called Trelowarren. The family of Vyvyan attached themselves with most devoted loyalty to the Royal

cause, and suffered severely from the usurping powers; in testimony to their eminent services, there hangs in their house a large painting of King Charles I on horseback, presented to the family by Charles II. Sir Richard Vyvyan was imprisoned in the Tower by George I, on suspicion of being concerned in favouring the design of the Pretender.

At Mawgan Cross is a very old stone, with an inscription in Cornish, meaning, "What lieth here is not the soul."

At Gear, Gweekwood, and Carvallock, are broken earthworks. On Goonhilly Downs, which extend into this parish, are many barrows, in which have been found coins and weapons of war.

In the church is a stone effigy of a recumbent crusader, one of the Carminowes: and in the north aisle are hung the helmet and sword used by Sir R. Vyvyan in the Great Rebellion.

The rectory of Mawgan forms one benefice with St. Martins.

St. Martins.—This parish lies between Mawgan and Manaccan, being separated from Constantine by the Helford.

It is called St. Martins in Meneage to distinguish it from St. Martins by Looe.

It is a daughter church to Mawgan. The views of the Helford in this parish are very fine.

Tremayne was the residence of Wallis, the circumnavigator.

Manaccan.—Manaccan lies on the south of Helford Haven, between St. Martins and St. Anthony.

Its ancient name was Minstor. It is separated from Constantine by the Heyl, across which there is a ferry, on the road from Falmouth to the Lizard.

Richard Polwhele, rector of Manaccan in 1793, wrote largely on the Antiquities and History of Devon and Cornwall.

In this parish is Helford, a small trading town on the river Heyl or Helford.

The metallic substance called manaccanite was first discovered in this parish.

The vicar of Manaccan one Sunday was reading in church the 27th chapter of the Acts of the Apostles, which speaks of St. Paul's shipwreck, and relates that the sailors cast anchors out of the stern of the ship. On hearing this, a sailor, who was in the church, involuntarily cried out, "All wrong — all wrong — bad seamanship!" English seamen cast anchor from the bows.

St. Anthony in Meneage.—This parish is so called to distinguish it from St. Anthony in Roseland, and Anthony St. Jacob's.

It lies at the entrance of Helford Haven, and is bounded by Manaccan and St. Keverne.

Great Dinas and Little Dinas are two ancient entrenchments, within which have been found many Roman coins. They were occupied by Sir Richard Vyvyan, of Trelowarren, for King Charles, and defended with 26 guns, but after an obstinate resistance were surrendered to Fairfax.

At Condurra, in this parish, a large heap of Roman brass coins was found, bearing the head of Constantine, or some of his family, and on the reverse an outline of Rome or Constantinople.

St. Keverne.— St. Keverne is the largest parish in Meneage, and is washed on the south and east by the sea. The Black Head is its southern point; on the north is the Nare Point; and on the east coast are the dangerous rocks called the Manacles. On these rocks many vessels have been wrecked in making Falmouth Harbour. In 1809, Major Cavendish, and sixty three officers and privates, were drowned in Coverack Cove, near Chynhal's Point.

Lanarth House is the seat of the family of Sandys.

At Kiltor was born the rebel of that name, who headed the Cornish insurrection in 1549.

A yellow clay is found in this parish, good for the casting of silver, brass, or lead.

The church, standing on very high ground, was struck with lightning on Sunday, February 18, 1770, during the hours of service; the spire was thrown down, the roof rent, and nearly all the congregation struck to the ground; but, by God's blessing, none were killed.

The tithe of fish was formerly paid to the vicar of St. Keverne.

This parish lies on magnesian rocks and the serpentine of the Lizard, traversed by asbestos: it contains some of the most fertile land in England. Sixty Winchester bushels of wheat are harvested from an acre, and barley is sown and reaped in nine or ten weeks, yielding seventy-five bushels to the acre, for a common crop.

MULLION.—Mullion extends down a rocky coast, from Gunwalloe to Landewednack.

On the coast is Mullion Isle. Near this isle the Happy-go-lucky, an armed lugger of 14 guns, commanded by the notorious smuggler, Welland, a Dover man, was surprised at anchor by the revenue cruisers, and captured, after a chace to the westward and a desperate fight, in which Welland was slain.

The fishing-town of Port Mellin is in this parish.

The people of the parishes on Mount's Bay, and indeed on every part of the western coast of Cornwall, have been notorious, through many ages, for a horrible and inhuman practice of wrecking; although this practice has not, in any way, been peculiar to the county. "When the news of a wreck flies along the coast, hundreds of people, called wreckers, collect near the fatal spot where the ship has struck, with pickaxes, hatchets, crowbars, and ropes, not for helping the wretched sufferers, but for breaking up and carrying off

all they can. The moment the vessel touches the shore, she is considered as fair plunder, and men, women, and children, are working on her to break her up, night and day. The hardships the women endure in this detestable occupation are incredible. Should the vessel be laden with wine or spirits, she brings them certain death; the rage and fighting to stave the casks, and bear away the spoil in kettles, pots, pans, pitchers, and all kinds of vessels, are brutal and shocking: to drunkenness and fighting succeed fatigue, sleep, cold, wet, suffocation, and death." It is stated that Sir Cloudesley Shovel, when wrecked on the Isles of Scilly, actually reached the shore alive, but that a woman meeting with him, knocked out his brains for the sake of his watch: she confessed the crime on her death bed. The practice of wrecking has been of late years greatly checked by the vigilant exertions of the coast-guard.

Ruan Major.—Ruan Major is between Mullion and Grade: this parish and Cury are the only two in Meneage not touched by the sea.

It is called Ruan Major, or the Greater Ruan, to distinguish it from Ruan Minor, the Lesser Ruan, and Ruanlanihorne.

The Goonhilly Downs extend over this parish, on which was once reared a native breed of small horses.

Ruan Minor.—This is a small narrow parish, lying between Ruan Major and Landewednack.

Cadgewith is a fishing cove, near Innis Head.

The parson of Ruan Minor, by ancient custom, rides into a certain field in the parish of Landewednack, whenever it has been sown with wheat, and takes away as many sheaves of corn as his horse can carry on his back.

Grade.—This parish is separated by Ruan Major and Ruan Minor into four distinct parts.

Grade and Ruan Minor form one benefice.

Erisey House, built in the shape of the letter E, was the seat of the family of Erisey.

LANDEWEDNACK.—Landewednack is the most southernly parish in Great Britain; it is washed on three sides by the sea, and adjoins Mullion, Ruan Minor, and Grade.

The southern extremity of this parish forms the famous promontory called the Lizard Point: it is in latitude 49° 57′ 55″ 8‴ north, in longitude 5° 11′ 17″ 7‴ west. Two light-houses stand on the extreme point, with two lanterns, to distinguish this light from the single light at Scilly, and the three lights at Guernsey. Before the light-houses were built, they used to raise great fires of furze on the Lizard. There are 27 lamps in each lighthouse, fed with oil: for many years coal fires were used, and the flames kept bright with large bellows.

The rocks of this coast are composed of serpentine, brown, purple, green, and red, and are shattered and hollowed by the Atlantic storms. The beautiful little bay called Kynans Cove is studded with rocks, and here is the funnel-shaped stone called "The Bellows". The steatite, or soap-stone, found in veins in the serpentine, is used in the manufacture of china.

Behind the Point is the bleak district called Pradannack Downs.

Off the coast are dangerous low rocks called "The Stags."

The vicar of Landewednack is said to have been the last parson in Cornwall who preached his sermons in the Cornish language.

In the church is a very old Norman font.

The beautiful heath, *erica vagans*, the sea-asparagus, and other rare plants, grow in the neighbourhood of the Lizard.

IX.—HUNDRED OF PENWITH.

The Hundred of Penwith occupies the western extremity of the county, including the peninsula of Penwith: it contains twenty-four parishes on the mainland, and one parish in the isles of Scilly.

EAST DIVISION.

Redruth.	Gwinear.	St. Hilary.
Illogan.	Gwithian.	Perranuthnoe.
Camborne.	Phillack.	Lelant.
Crowan.	St. Earth.	St. Ives.

WEST DIVISION.

Towednack.	Madron.	St. Just.
Zennor.	Gulval.	Burian.
Ludgvan.	Paul.	St. Levan.
Morvah.	Sancreed.	Sennen.

St. Mary's, Scilly.

This Hundred is washed on three sides by the sea, which returns vast treasures of fish: it contains the most extensive and valuable mines in the county. In many parts wild, barren, and without a tree; in other parts it is sheltered, well-cultivated, and rich in soil.

REDRUTH.—Redruth is a large market-town, in a parish of the same name: it lies in the midst of a large and rich mining district, and is bounded by St. Agnes, Illogan, Wendron, and Gwennap.

It was a place of importance in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, but in the end of Elizabeth's reign the town seems to have almost disappeared, and is not even mentioned by Carew, the historian of that day.

The church, lying at the foot of Carn Brea, is dedicated to St. Uny; there is a chapel of ease in the town, and a new

district, called Treleigh, has been formed out of the northern part of the parish.

Northward from the town is the village of Plengwarry, so named from a Plaen-en-guare, which was close to it.

ILLOGAN.—Illogan is a rich mining district, extending to the coast. The two parishes of Wendron and Illogan stretch from sea to sea.

In the northern part of the parish is Tehidy Park, the seat of the ancient and honourable families of Basset and De Dunstanville.

Portreath is a small port on the North Sea, for the shipment of copper ore to Swansea; it is also called Basset's Cove. Here is a chapel of ease.

Trevenson chapel, lying in the centre of the parish, was built by Lord De Dunstanville. The new chapelry of Mount Hawke is formed out of Illogan and St Agnes; that of All Saints, Tuckingmill, out of Illogan and Camborne.

The celebrated hill called Carn Brea is in this parish. It is composed of a huge pile of rocks, crowned with the remains of a castle. It is a natural elevation, and has been supposed to be the grand centre of Druidical worship. It was probably also an ancient military station, and there are remains of entrenchments on its summit. Many old coins, both Roman and British, have been found on its sides: gold coins, worn smooth, without any inscription, but bearing the figure of a horse, a medal of Antoninus in lead, and hollow brass celts, or spear and arrow heads.

On the western side of Carn Brea stands a column, erected in 1836 by the county of Cornwall, to the memory of Francis, Lord De Dunstanville, which is visible from almost every part of the county.

In this parish is the hill Carnkye, abounding in tin.

CAMBORNE.—Camborne was anciently called Mariadoci: it is bounded by the sea, Illogan, Crowan, Gwinear, and Gwithian.

Pendarves is the seat of the family of that name.

Tuckingmill district is partly in this parish and Illogan: the districts of Penponds and Treslothan are in Camborne only.

Mines have been worked in this parish to a great extent for many years.

A square stone, inscribed "Leniut jusit hec altare pro anima sua", is placed against the wall of Camborne church.

The cromlech called Caerwynen is in this parish.

CROWAN.—Crowan is a large mining parish: it lies between Wendron and Gwinear.

Clowance is the seat of the old family of St. Aubyn; and Binnerton is an ancient seat of the same family, with a ruined chapel. One of this family was the member for Cornwall who so steadfastly opposed the measures of Sir Robert Walpole, in the reign of George II.

GWINEAR.—Gwinear is bounded by Camborne, Crowan, St. Earth, Phillack, and Gwithian; it abounds in mines.

Lanyon is the property of an old family of that name. William Lanyon, a captain in the navy, was with Captain Cook at the time of his death.

GWITHIAN.—The coast of this parish is half-buried in sand. About a hundred years ago a sudden sandstorm overwhelmed the barton of Upton, and the family in the farmhouse only escaped suffocation by making their way through the chamber windows. In 1808 the sands shifted and disclosed the buried house still standing. Two fields, that a few years ago were open, are now buried in sand twelve feet deep; and the churchtown would have been overwhelmed, but that the people checked the further ravages of the sand by planting rushes.

Conarton is a very ancient manor, held in the time of Edward the Confessor by Brictric, a Saxon. The Conqueror

gave it to Alan, Earl of Bretagne: afterwards it was held by Queen Maud, then by Robert, Earl of Gloucester, whose son Robert gave it to Richard Pincerna. The ancestor of this last family was William de Albany, who, coming over into England with the Conqueror, was rewarded by him with the grant of many lands, to hold by the service of being chief butler to the king on his day of coronation: hence was given the name of Pincerna, and their arms, which were three covered goblets. The manor of Conarton was endowed with extraordinary privileges over the whole hundred of Penwith: its lords had the appointment of a judge and jailor: the patronage of churches, and the royalties of manors, rivers, and mines, wrecks and waifs. The manor of Conarton and the lordship of Penwith descended to the Arundels, who in several successive reigns were obliged to defend their rights in a court of law.

The church of Gwithian is held with Phillack.

Off the coast, near Navax Point, is Godrevy Island.

PHILLACK.—This parish is separated by the river Hayle from Lelant.

Hayle is a town situated in this parish and St. Earth. The entrance of the river is impeded by a bar of sand, but much trade is carried on from this place; it is the best port on this coast, and from hence is exported the copper ore for the smelting houses in Wales. There is a large iron foundry, and copper works, and ship-building yards.

The West Cornwall Railway extends from Truro to Penzance, passing through the towns of Redruth, Camborne, and Hayle.

Castle Caye is a moated farm-house, and the site of a fortified building; Rivier was an ancient castle, now buried in the sands.

A causeway over the creek, leads from Hayle to Phillack church; the church is surrounded with sand.

ST. EARTH.—The town of Hayle is chiefly in this parish.

The Hayle River, a branch of the sea flowing in from St. Ives Bay, extends into the north-west of the parish. It is almost a mile broad, filled with sand, which is dry at low water.

Large ships at one time went up to St. Earth Bridge, two miles up the valley.

St. Earth lies between Ludgvan and Crowan.

Trewinnard is an ancient seat of the Lords Mohun and Arundel.

ST. HILARY.—The parish of St. Hilary lies on the east side of Mount's Bay: it contains many mines, some of very old working. Cuddan Point is its southern extremity.

Marazion, formerly called Tremavortol, is probably the oldest town in the county: it is also called Market-Jew, because, perhaps, a party of Spanish Jews settled here, and carried on a traffic in tin. It was anciently a borough-town, but having been partially destroyed in a tumult in the reign of Edward VI, seems then to have lost its privileges. The townsmen made an ineffectual attempt to recover them during Cromwell's usurpation. It forms a distinct chapelry, incorporated in 1595.

Opposite Marazion is Michael's Mount, which heretofore was included in the parish of St. Hilary: it gives its name to Mount's Bay.

St. Michael's Mount is a mass of granite, rising in a cone out of the sea, one hundred and ninety feet high, and about a mile in circumference: its side towards the land is a gradual slope; seawards it is almost perpendicular. It lies about a quarter of a mile from the shore, but is connected with the main land by a broad bar of pebbles and sand, which is left dry at ebb tide. On this bar a stone cross once stood, since thrown down in a storm. The Mount was called by Ptolemy, Ocrinum; its British name was "Carn-couz-in-clouze," or "Carreg-lûg-en-kûg," meaning the "Hoar Rock

in the Wood:" it is recorded to have stood at one time six miles from the sea, in the midst of a forest, and surrounded by a country called Lyonesse, which with its towns, churches and lands, was swallowed up by an inundation of the Atlantic. Its Saxon name was Michael's Tor, from a legend that the Archangel appeared on its summit.

Edward the Confessor built a church and monastery on the Mount: William the Conqueror gave it to Robert, Earl of Montaigne, and endowed it with lands in St. Hilary. Richard, King of the Romans, and Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, enlarged its revenues, and several of the Popes confirmed its temporal and spiritual privileges. In the reign of Richard I, Henry de la Pomeroy, lord of Tregoney Castle, caballing with John, Earl of Cornwall, to make him King, while his brother Richard was in Palestine, got possession of the Mount by stratagem, bringing soldiers to the gates, dressed as pilgrims, who, having entered the monastery, drew forth weapons of war from beneath their clothes, and expelled the monks. On his death, the monks were restored, but the Mount henceforth became a military post, "a fortalice to all the country round." It was taken again by the same device, by John, Earl of Oxford, for Henry VI, and Sir John Arundel of Trerice, assaying to recover it, was slain on the sands below. It was besieged by the rebels in Flammock's commotion, who, first winning the foot of the hill, carried up trusses of hay to deaden the shot, and took the castle by storm, and found rich plunder among the many great Cornish folks that had fled thither for security. Lady Catherine Gordon, the wife of Perkyn Warbeck, took refuge here, but was soon compelled to deliver herself up to Lord Daubeney; and it was taken and plundered by Arundel's religious rebels in the reign of Edward VI. Queen Elizabeth granted the Mount to Thomas Bellot: by him it was conveyed to Cecil, Earl of Salisbury: he forfeited his rights by joining in the rebellion, and King Charles gave it to the brave and true-hearted Bassets, of Tehidy. Sir Francis Basset much

strengthened its fortifications, and long held it for the King: and under his charge the Duke of Hamilton was kept a prisoner here: but in April, 1646, he was compelled to deliver it up to Colonel Hammond, and the garrison retired to Scilly.

The chapel on the Mount is in full preservation, and used for service: it has a peal of six bells. On the tower of the chapel stands a turret, once used as a lighthouse for sailors: in one of the angles of this turret, overhanging the sea, is the magic seat called St. Michael's chair. Many of the rooms of the old monastery are in good repair, and occupied as a dwelling-house. King Charles II slept here on his way to Scilly. A ball of fire struck the chapel in July, 1676, and glancing from the wall, passed into the hall, and broke in pieces by the side of Mr. St. Aubyn, doing no further mischief, and leaving only a sulphureous smell and a small mass of cinders. St. Michael's Mount is now the property of the family of St. Aubyn, who make it their occasional residence. It extends over about seven acres of scanty pasture, with little wood, but with good water: it contains also ores of tin. Human bones have been dug up all over its surface: and spear-heads, axes, and swords. Rabbits breed abundantly on it; and the chough builds in the crags. Queen Victoria landed here on the 6th of September, 1846. At the base of the Mount is the little town of St. Michael. Between Marazion and the Mount is a crag called the chapel rock, on which once stood an oratory.

At the King of Prussia's Cove in the bay, the smugglers erected a battery for the defence of their ships. In December, 1779, a large cutter, commanded by Luke Ryan, a notorious Irish pirate, chased some coasting vessels into the bay, but the guns of the Mount opening a fire upon her, obliged her to sheer off.

Perranuthnoe.—This parish abounds with old tin and copper mines; it is situated on the east side of Mount's Bay.

Goldsithney is a large village in this parish.

The parish of Perranuthnoe is entirely enclosed by St. Hilary. It is said that the whole of the two parishes were once in the possession of one lord, and he gave his younger son such a part of his lands as he could walk round in a given time: he walked round that portion now called the parish of Perranuthnoe; and hence it became severed from St. Hilary.

On a common in this parish is a trench about three feet deep, in which are shallow pits, called the Giant's Steps.

The sea made in early times great encroachment on the lands of this parish. The parish terrier makes mention of fields on the coast belonging to the rector, which have disappeared.

Lelant.—Lelant is bounded by the Hayle, St. Earth, St. Ives, Towednack, and Ludgvan.

It is also called Uny Lelant. It forms with St. Earth and Phillack the port of Hayle.

With St. Ives and Towednack it forms the borough of St. Ives.

It is the mother-church of Towednack, and is held with it: formerly St. Ives also was incorporated with Lelant.

Lelant was once a large village and port, but has been reduced by the drifting of the sands into the haven. The sands have buried one church: the present church stands near the shore, and the burial-ground is much covered with sand: the planting of a kind of rush which grows readily in this sandy soil has served as a valuable barrier.

Trevethow is the seat of the Praed family.

On the hill behind Trevethow is a monument built in 1811 by John Knill, collector of customs at St. Ives. He bequeathed certain lands to keep up the celebration of games of racing, rowing, and wrestling, which he directed by his will to be held every fifth year, and that a troop of maidens, dressed in white, should make a procession to the monument and dance and sing around it. This parish furnishes a coarse

clay, valuable in the making of brick furnaces and ovens.

ST. IVES.—St. Ives is an ancient market and borough town, and the largest port on the north coast, lying on a spacious and beautiful bay, but much exposed, and encumbered with sands. It is the chief seat of the herring and pilchard fishery.

The church of St. Ives was built in the reign of Henry V, by the people of the town, as a thankoffering to Almighty God, because "it had pleased Him to increase the town-inhabitants, and to send down temporal blessings most plentifully among them." It is built of granite, brought by water from Zennor, and now stands close to the sea, which has swept away certain fields between Court Cockyn Rock and the church. The church-yard wall is 30 feet high, and 7 feet thick, yet the waves have broken over this barrier, and destroyed the chancel-roof. The sea in past ages has made great ravages on this coast, and whole streets have been buried under the sands.

In the reign of Henry VI, four French ships entered the bay, and burnt Porthminster, a small village a mile from St. Ives, which has never since been rebuilt. Lord Brooke, in the reign of Henry VII, established a market and fairs in St. Ives, built a fort on Pednamore Point, and furnished it with guns. In August, 1497, Perkyn Warbeck and his wife, with 150 men, came on shore at St. Ives. In 1635 a Turkish pirate ship was brought into the harbour: she had captured three small vessels of Looe and Fowey, and seized their crews for slaves: but the captives rising in a body, knocked the captain overboard, drove the Turks below, and sailed for St. Ives, and having a fair wind, reached it in safety, though the Turkish pirates continually fired at them through the timbers of the decks. In February, 1641, there arrived a ship at St. Ives, in great distress, laden with powder for the King's troops in Ireland, which, being repaired, sailed for Dublin. In 1644, the men of St. Ives, Towednack, and

Zennor, in rebellious mood, assembled on Longstone Down, but were scattered at the approach of Sir Richard Grenville with a body of Royalists: Sir Richard sent the mayor of St. Ives to jail, and hanged up a constable for example's sake; but the same year they forced Colonel Goring to fall back from the town, by blocking up the roads with pilchard hogsheads, filled with sand. In 1647 a pestilence visited the town; five hundred people died, and the rest would have perished through famine, save that a vessel laden with corn and wine came to their relief. On January 30, 1648, the day that the King died, a vessel in the bay, having on board the furniture of the royal family, in a terrible gale was driven ashore on Godrevy Island, and out of a crew of sixty, only a man and a boy and a dog escaped, who lived two days amongst the rocks, subsisting on oreweed and rain water. In 1653, Oliver Cromwell was proclaimed at St. Ives; and to every soldier was given a yard of blue and white ribbon, and a good pot of beer to drink the old rebel's health.

During the American war, a vessel containing German troops ran foul of another vessel on the coast of North America, and was so disabled that she drifted unmanageably before the wind all across the Atlantic, and arrived safely, with her starving cargo, in St. Ives Bay.

On Pendennis Point is a battery, and the weather-worn chapel of St. Nicholas. In the chapel of St. Leonards, near the quay, the parson used to say prayers with the fishermen before they went to sea.

The pier was built by Smeaton, the architect of the Eddystone Lighthouse.

St. Ives sent two members to Parliament from the time of Mary: in conjunction with Lelant and Towednack it now returns but one. Sir Francis Basset represented it in 1640, and presented to the corporation a large silver goblet.

The church of St. Ives was united to Lelant: it now forms a separate cure. The new chapelry of Halse Town is formed out of this parish.

Tin and copper mines on a small scale have been worked in the neighbourhood: smelting-works were formerly established in the town.

Jonathan Toup, the learned Rector of St. Martins by Looe, was a native of St. Ives.

WEST DIVISION.

TOWEDNACK.—Towednack lies on the west of St. Ives: its church is incorporated with Lelant.

It is a bleak and barren district: the northern side is a ridge of rugged mountains, covered with vast masses of granite.

Thirty small silver coins were found under a stone in this parish, some of Valentinian.

Towednack is included in the borough of St. Ives.

There is an old entrenchment in this parish called Trecragan.

ZENNOR.—Zennor is west of Towednack, and has the Atlantic on the north and Madron on the south, from which it is separated by a ridge of rocks. It abounds in old, deserted mine-works, but the land is remarkably fertile.

The bold headland on the west is called T'reryn Dinas, or Garnard's Head. The Carrachs are small islands on the coast.

There is a large cromlech in this parish.

LUDGVAN.—Ludgvan lies on the north side of Mount's Bay, between Gulval and St. Hilary: it is a mining parish.

At Bodinas are two circles of stone called the Crellas.

Castle-an-Dinas is an old circular camp-work, consisting of two stone walls.

Dr. Borlase died and was buried here, aged 77. He was incumbent of Ludgvan fifty two years.

Barfield was the seat of Sir Humphrey Davy.

MORVAH.—Morvah is bounded by Madron, Zennor, and St. Just.

It is a daughter church to Madron.

At Pendeen Van is an old military work called Chûn Castle, carefully constructed of stone: southward of it is the Chûn Cromlech, with a stone barrow round it.

In this parish is a hill of granite called Carn Calva, with its vast blocks yet untouched by man.

MADRON.—Madron, or Madern, is a large parish between Sancreed and Gulval, washed on the south by Mount's Bay.

The town of Penzance is in the parish of Madron, on Mount's Bay: from the beauty of its situation and the character of its buildings, it is the queen of Cornwall: it is sheltered from westerly winds, and is a great resort for persons requiring a mild climate. Its fruits and flowers are many and early: tender plants grow freely in the open air.

Penzance means the "Saint's Head," and the town takes the head of St. John the Baptist in a charger for its arms.

The chapelry of Penzance, anciently called Burriton, and dependent upon Madron, is now a perpetual curacy. The town contains also the proprietary chapel of St. Paul. The new chapelry of St. Peter, Newlyn, is formed out of Madron parish and Paul.

Penzance was incorporated by James I. The corporate funds are large and wisely administered. Its trade is great: it exports tin, copper, and fish: it was one of the four coinage towns. An outlying part of the town called Chyandower is in the parish of Gulval.

Sir Humphrey Davy was a native of Penzance, born in 1719: he was a celebrated chemist, and invented that great blessing for workmen in coal mines, the "Davy Lamp." The family of Kedgwin is of ancient note in this town: honourable mention is thus made of one of them by William

Batten, the Parliamentary admiral, on board his ship Andrew, battering Pendennis Castle:—"A dogger-boat, with four guns, I have taken, whereof one Kedgwin of Penzant, was captain, a notable, active knave against the Parliament, and had the King's commission, but now would fain be a merchantman, and was ballasted with salt, and had divers letters in her for Pendennis Castle."

Northwards from Madron church, on a moor, is Madron Well, with the ruins of a chapel about it. Bishop Hall describes a cure wrought by its waters.

In this parish is the pillar called Mên Scryfa, or the "Inscribed Stone," bearing the words, RIALOBRAN. CUNOVAL. FIL. And here also are two large cromlechs: the Molfra Quoit, and the Lanyon, or Giant's Quoit: the upper stone of the latter is nineteen feet long, and raised so high that a horseman may ride under it: it slipped off its imposts during a violent storm, some years ago, but was replaced by the powerful machinery which restored the Logan Stone to its position.

A detached part of Madron lies in Gulval.

On the coast of this parish, 720 feet from shore, the Wherry mine was worked, having its mouth in the sea: some tin ores and cobalt were raised, but the adventurous scheme was abandoned, as too costly in operation.

The "Western Green," between Penzance and Newlyn, which was once a large cricket-field, has been swallowed up by the sea: and the vicars of Madron used to receive tithes from land under the cliff at Penzance, now covered with water.

On Sunday night, January 19, 1817, a furious storm broke over Penzance, shattered the pier, threw down the pillars of a lighthouse unfinished, and dashed the vessels in pieces; and so great were the ravages of the sea, that had the storm continued a few hours longer, it would probably have flowed over the low lands, and formed the southern part of Penwith into an island.

The people of many of the parishes around Penzance, both men and women, have large black eyes, dark hair, and swart complexions: they are probably of Eastern birth, descended from that colony of Phœnicians from Cadiz who settled in these parts, and left their memorial in Chaldee names, as Zephon, Marazion, Zennor, Mewichian, Phillack, &c.

GULVAL.—Gulval was anciently called Lanestly.

Between the churches of Gulval and Madron a stone serves as a foot bridge, called the Blue Bridge, bearing this inscription, "Cnegumi Fil Enans." Enans was the first king of Armorica.

In draining land between Marazion and Penzance men dug up an earthen pot, containing a thousand Roman coins, of the emperors between A.D. 260 and 350.

In this parish is Gulfwell, or the Hebrew Brook, over which an old witch used to preside, and divine things past, present, and future, by incantation of its waters.

Boskednan Circle is the name given to nineteen upright stones in this parish.

PAUL.—This parish forms the western side of Mount's Bay.

Mousehole is a fishing town in the parish of Paul, anciently called Port Enys, and once carrying on a great trade. It was destroyed by the Spaniards in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, together with Newlyn, and a part of Penzance: a cannon-shot, fired from their ships, is still preserved, by which it is said, Jenkin Kedgwin, of Mousehole, was killed. At the southern angle of the coast is St. Clement's Isle, which serves as a breakwater to Mousehole.

Newlyn is a village on the coast near Penzance. The new chapelry of St. Peter, Newlyn, extends into Madron parish. A piece of gold, in the shape of a crescent, supposed to be a torque, or Roman armlet, was found near this place.

The church of Paul stands on a ridge of high lands, overlooking the bay. It was burnt by the Spaniards, as the following inscription in the church records :—"The Spanyer burnt this church in the yeare 1595." Sir Francis Godolphin could not inspire the men of the parish with courage to resist these freebooters, they being panic-struck through faith in an old prophesy, which ran thus :—

"Strangers shall land upon the rock of Merlin,
Who shall burn Paul, Penzance, and Newlyn."

There is a rock called Merlin on the same side of Mount's Bay. In the church hangs old armour of the Godolphin family, and a sword, thus inscribed :—"Nicholas Godolphin, Arm. sepultus est. Feb. 16, anno 1633."

Kerris Round is an oval enclosure of large loose stones: many of them were used in rebuilding Penzance pier.

On an estate, called Trewoof, situated on the side of a rocky hill, are the remains of a triple entrenchment, in which runs a subterranean passage: here it is recorded a party of Royalists concealed themselves and escaped, when pursued by Fairfax. There is a fine chalybeate spring on the estate.

In the parishes of Paul and Burian are tin streams, in which wood tin, or woodlike oxide of tin, is found in large pieces.

The great storm of January, 1817, washed away many houses in Mousehole and Newlyn. On the cliff between the two villages a platform was erected, mounting a battery: adjoining it was a furnace for heating the shot.

SANCREED.—Sancreed, or Sancreet, is the only parish in the peninsula of Penwith which is not washed by the sea.

This parish is barren and stony. Sancreet Well was once famous for healing divers diseases: near it are the ruins of St. Uny's Chapel.

ST. JUST IN PENWITH.—This parish is washed on the north and west by the Atlantic.

The tin and copper mines in this parish have been worked for many ages, and are thought to be the oldest in the county. Botallack Mine lies on the side of the cliff, and the machinery is erected amongst almost perpendicular rocks. Near Cape Cornwall a mine is carried, for seventy fathoms, under the most tempestuous sea that beats against the British shores. The roaring of the waters, and the grinding of the boulders, are distinctly heard by the miners working below. The ores are carried up the cliffs by mules. Rare minerals have been found in these mines.

Pendeen occupies the northern side of the parish; it is a separate district for cure of souls. Here in 1696 was born Dr. Borlase; he was rector of St. Just, and Ludgvan, and wrote on the Natural History and Antiquities of his native county. Near Pendeen is an artificial cave.

The noble promontory, called Cape Cornwall, is in this parish; southward of it extends Whitesand Bay, so named from the beautiful white sand on its beach, containing rare shells. From this bay Athelstan embarked for his invasion of Scilly. Here King Stephen landed; after him, King John, on his return from Ireland; and Perkyn Warbeck, in his attempt on the Tudor throne. But scarce one day in seven can any one land on this coast in safety, so great is the surf, so rocky is the shore. Off Cape Cornwall are the rocks called Bresoms.

St. Just Round is an amphitheatre, rising in stone seats or steps, and enclosing an exact circle, 126 feet in diameter. There are circles of upright stones at Botallack, and other places, and a cromlech near Chûn Castle. Chapel-Carn-Brea is a rock, crowned with a ruined chapel. Near the cliffs is an old earthwork, called Karnidjack Castle.

Burian.—Burian, or St. Buryan, is a large parish in the south of Penwith, between St. Levan and Paul.

King Athelstan, in passing through this parish to Scilly, made a vow that if he should succeed in the conquest of the

islands, he would build a church in Burian. He conquered the islands, and fulfilled his vow; built a large church, founded a deanery, and three prebends, and endowed the same with lands. Henry VI seized the deanery, because it was held by an alien, and gave it to King's College, Cambridge. Edward IV transferred both dignity and lands to the dean and chapter of Windsor. The deanery is now held under the crown; and it includes the parishes of Burian, Sennen, and St. Levan. The three prebends are vested in the dean.

The church is old and grand. Near the church-yard are two granite crosses. East of the church are the ivy-clad remains of a building, supposed to be the dean's chapel; it was destroyed by Shrubsal, Cromwell's governor of Pendennis Castle.

Burnuhall is an old mansion near the cliffs, once the residence of the family of Noye, afterwards of Davies. They say that the Pretender was sheltered here; and one of the rooms in it is ornamented with shell-work, arranged by a daughter of the latter family, and under a figure of the Pretender are these words: "This is the heir: come, let us kill him, that the inheritance may be ours."

At Bolleit are nineteen upright stones in a circle, called in Cornish, Dans Mên, the Stone Dancers, or Merry Maidens, changed, say the folks, into stone, for dancing on Sunday.

William Noye was born in this parish. He became member for St. Ives, and for a time sided with the Parliament, but coming to a sense of his duty to his King, was appointed Attorney General of England.

St. Levan.—St Levan occupies the most southernly part of the peninsula of Penwith, between Sennen and Burian.

Tolpenpenwith is the southern extremity of the parish, a bold headland, crossed with lines of defence, and haunted by choughs. Near it is a perpendicular shaft worn through

the granite rocks by the action of the waves. On the coast are land-marks, for keeping vessels clear of a sunken and dreaded rock, called the Runnel Stone.

Eastward of Port Carnow Cove is a headland formed of vast crags, called Castle Treryn, and encompassed by two earthen ramparts and ditches. On one of these rocks is the Logan Stone, a mass of granite weighing sixty-five tons, which may be easily rocked to and fro. In 1824, the crew of a revenue-cutter, by their officer's command, heaved this famous stone off its balance; a complaint was made to the Admiralty, and the lieutenant was ordered to replace it; by repeated efforts, with the use of powerful means, he lifted it again into its position, and for many years after it was chained and padlocked.

The chapel of St. Levan has been washed away by the waves.

At Porthgwarrah a tunnel has been cut through the rock, to give access to the beach for sand for manure.

SENNEN.—Sennen is the most westernly parish in Cornwall.

The Land's End is the extreme point to the west; the headland is low, and here only does granite come in contact with the ocean. The Land's End is the ancient Bolerium. Two miles off the point is the Longships Light House, built on a rock sixty feet high, yet its top is often buried in the spray of the mountain surges of the Atlantic, and the glass in the lantern broken.

The Wolf Rock and Seven Stones are dangerous rocks in the sea between the mainland and Scilly. Off the Seven Stones is a light-ship, moored in 40 fathoms of water; in violent storms it has often been driven from its moorings.

Sennen Cove is the only safe landing-place on this coast.

Near the Land's End is an inn called "The First and Last Inn in England". At the village of Mayne is Tablemên, a famous flat stone, on which it is said three kings dined, on their journey to the Land's End.

THE SCILLY ISLANDS.

THE Scilly Isles lie at a distance of 25 miles from the Land's End, in the direction S.W. The whole group consists of 145 islets and rocks, but only 24 are cultivated, and of these only six are inhabited. Many islands formerly peopled are now abandoned. The circuit of all the isles is about 30 miles: they form one parish, that of St. Mary's, in the archdeaconry of Cornwall, and diocese of Exeter. The people are called Scillonians.

The inhabited isles are St. Mary's, St. Agnes, St. Martin's, Tresco, Bryher, and Samson: their population in 1851 was as under:—

St. Mary's	1,668	
Tresco	416	
St. Martin's	211	
Bryher and Samson ..	128	
St. Agnes	204	
	——	2,627

ST. MARY'S.—St. Mary's is the largest isle; it is four miles long, and two and a half broad, and contains about 1500 acres. The chief village is Hugh Town, built on a neck of sand between St. Mary's Pool and Porterasa Bay: it has a small pier. The western side of the island is defended by Star Castle, an old building with low batteries, garrisoned by six invalided artillerymen. The back of the island is covered with furze and heath, stocked with deer and rabbits. On Buzza Hill is a fine barrow, and beneath it the noble bay, three miles wide, which in easterly winds is crowded with ships. The church is in Hugh Town: an old church and burial ground remain at Old Town, and here are buried Sir J. Narborough, Harry Trelawny, son of Bishop Trelawny, and others, who were lost with Sir Cloudesley Shovel. In the east of the island is the Giant's Castle, an earth-work with three circles of entrenchment, and near it a large logan-

stone; there are many barrows on the island. At Holy Vale are the remains of monastic buildings, and on Sallakee Downs are two crosses built into a wall.

TRESCO.—Tresco, anciently Iniscaw and St. Nicholas Island, is separated from Bryher by Grimsey channel. Leland speaks of it as the largest of the group, being in his time nine miles round, and infested with wild boars; it is now the second in size, about six miles in circumference. At low water there is a passage from Tresco to St. Martin's, and hence to St. Mary's. Ruins of houses, walls, and paved ways, are seen under the water in Crow Sound. The modern mansion of Tresco Abbey is the residence of Augustus Smith, Esq., lord of the Scilly Isles: it is beautifully situated on a lake of fresh water, 50 acres in extent, separated from the sea by a bar of white sand: the gardens are highly cultivated, with hedges formed of geraniums, 14 feet high: the woods abound with pheasants. Of the old monastery there remain only a wall and pointed arch: a few graves lie around. Godolphin Town is the chief village, and here are the church and schools. Cromwell's Castle commands New Grimsey Channel: it is still kept in repair: above it are ruins called Charles's Walls. Piper's Hole is a long deep cavern. The principal garrison of the Royalists was in Tresco: they entrenched and fortified the old abbey of St. Nicholas, and erected batteries along the coast. A fine view of the whole of Scilly is given from a hill in this island.

ST. MARTIN'S.—St. Martin's lies N. E. of St. Mary's, and forms a ridge about two miles and a half long: it contains two hamlets. There is a church in this isle, but no resident clergyman. The Land's End is distinctly seen from the high lands on the east.

BRYHER.—This island lies on the west of Tresco; of the six inhabited isles it is the most wild and rocky. The

church was built by the Godolphins: it is served from Tresco.

Samson's Isle has no church: it is ecclesiastically attached to Bryher: lying exposed to westerly winds, it is much overblown by sand.

St. Agnes is the largest isle in the southernly group; it was formerly called St. Warna; on its western extremity stands a lighthouse, with a revolving beacon. The church was built in 1685, by the people of the island, with money allotted to them for salvage.

St. Helen's is sometimes called the Quarantine Island, because a hospital for diseased sailors was built on it: it is a waste. St. Helen's Pool is a basin in which vessels ride in safety in all weathers.

Other islets are Tean, on which there is a breed of white rabbits with long silky fur: Corrégan, Rosevears, and the Eastern Isles; of this last group many are large; Ganilly contains 16 acres: on the Great and Middle Arthurs are many barrows, and here lop-eared rabbits run wild. Little Agnes, or Agnette, has an extent of about 50 acres: on the Gilstone, near this island, the Association or Victory, the flag-ship of Sir C. Shovel, with the Eagle and Romney, ships of the line, was lost with 2000 men, The body of Sir C. Shovel was buried in the sands, but was afterwards removed to Westminster Abbey. Off the island of Crebawethan, the most westernly of the large isles, is the Bishop's Rock light-house.

The isles of Scilly, or others now under water, on the west coasts of Cornwall, were called by the Greeks Hesperides: Herodotus calls them Cassiterides, and says that he understands they lie at the extremity of Europe, and that from them the merchants fetch tin, but acknowledges that he knows nothing of their exact situation. It seems unlikely that the Phœnicians ever occupied Scilly, as no trace of

their works has been found: every ancient monument is either British or Danish. The Romans called the islands Sillinœ or Silures, and used them as a place of exile: Instantius, a heterodox Bishop of Spain, was confined here by the Emperor Maximus. They were often ravaged by the sea-kings, but Olave, King of Sweden, touching at Scilly in one of his marauding expeditions, is said to have been converted to Christianity, by a priest whom he met there.

Athelstan, in the tenth century, invaded and subdued Scilly, and established many religious houses, all subject to the priory of St. Nicholas at Tresco. Henry I granted to the abbey of Tavistock "all the churches of Sullye"; the civil tenure of the isles he bestowed on Reginald de Dunstanville, Earl of Cornwall.

After the Conquest, Scilly was in the hands of the noble Norman family of Barentin, who also held the Channel Islands. Ralph de Blanchminster held the castle of Ennor in Scilly by the service of finding twelve armed men to keep the peace in those settlements, but complaint is made that he not only failed in this service, but committed the King's Coroner, who came to Scilly to hold an assize, to the prison of La Val. In 1824, John de Allet was Lord of Scilly, and a law of his time runs thus:—When any man is attainted of felony, let him be taken to a certain rock in the sea; and with two barley loaves and one pitcher of water upon the same rock, let him be left until the flowing of the tide swallows him up.

In so low condition were the islands in the time of Henry VI, that they were valued only at the rent of 50 puffins, or 6s. 8d.: in time of Richard III., they were estimated, in time of peace, at 40 shillings; in war, at nothing. In the reign of Edward VI, they were held by Lord Admiral Seymour, who was beheaded in 1549, when the civil possession of the islands became confiscated to the crown, the ecclesiastical rights having been already seized as part of the property of the abbey of Tavistock.

Queen Elizabeth transferred them to Sir Francis Godolphin, on military tenure, at a yearly rent of £10; and they remained in the hands of the representatives of that noble family until about the year 1800, when they were claimed as part of the Duchy, and the Duke of Leeds declining to renew, King William IV, as Duke of Cornwall, in 1834, granted the isles to Augustus Smith, Esq., on a lease of 99 years. But when, or by what means, the jurisdiction over these islands became vested in the Duchy is unknown: in the ancient grant of the Dukedom to the King's eldest son, no mention whatever is made of the isles of Scilly.

Bastwick was here in 1640, imprisoned in Star Castle. In 1645, Prince Charles spent six weeks in Scilly; where Lord Hopton, Sir Edward Hyde, and other royalists found a temporary shelter. Lady Fanshawe, in her memoirs, gives an account of her miserable sojourn here:—"Having been pillaged, and being extremely sick, I was set on shore almost dead. When we got to our quarters, it was a little house with two low rooms, and two little lofts with a ladder to go up. I lay down to sleep in a vile bed, which by daylight was near swimming with the sea. With this we were destitute of fuel, clothes, and meat, and truly we thought every meal our last."

Scilly was the last fort in all the British dominions held for King Charles: it was strongly garrisoned, one of the Godolphins being governor under Sir John Grenville. Van Tromp, the Dutch Admiral, appeared before Scilly with a powerful fleet, and tempted Sir J. Grenville with the offer of a large bribe to cede the islands to him; but the noble cavalier stood there to contend against treason, not to imitate it, and he refused to yield up an inch of British soil to a stranger. After a gallant struggle against Blake and Ayscough, the isles were surrendered to the Parliament in May, 1651.

During the last century the islands were in a very depressed condition; St. Agnes was deserted, and the whole population was in great misery and want. Under the judici-

ous rule of the present lessee, they have passed into a state of great comfort and prosperity.

The land of Scilly is highly cultivated: potatoes are raised in great quantities, and come very early into the London markets: there is also abundance of fruit.

Sharks are often seen in the open waters; puffins and cormorants breed on the rocks; woodcocks are found in great abundance; there are no hares, snakes, vipers, or toads in Scilly. Tin, lead, and copper lodes have been discovered, but no mines have been worked to any extent.

The sea round Scilly is studded with dangerous rocks, and thousands of fearful wrecks have happened in those waters. The easterly winds sweep over the isles with great violence, yet their range is so limited, that during their prevalence vessels from the Atlantic have a strong westerly breeze till they come quite close to land. These opposing currents of wind probably cause the singular set of the sea round the isles: it runs in a complete circle, so that wrecks are carried round the land day after day.

Queen Victoria visited the islands in 1847. In 1831 and 1838 the Bishop of Exeter held a visitation and confirmation here.

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